

HERALD TRIBUNE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1975

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Tomorrow: Unstable. Yesterday:
(72-81). LONDON: Overcast. Temp.
Tomorrow: Variable. Temp. 12-16.
Today's Temp. 13-16 (55-60). CHAN-
NEL: BREEZE: Sunny. Temp. 32-4 (18-
39). COAST: Sunny. Temp. 18-7 (60-45).
Temp. 19-7 (66-45).
NAT. WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

702



SAFETY PLUNDERED—South Vietnamese civilians carrying away as much as they can after plundering the U.S. commissary at Newport, just north of Saigon. The commissary was closed down by the Americans as part of the evacuation process.

3 Dead, 37 Wounded in Johannesburg Siege Ends at Israeli Consulate; Its Own Guard Staged Take-Over

JOHANNESBURG, April 29 (AP)—A young South African man surrendered today after a 21-hour siege of the Israeli consulate for 21 hours. The man was killed during the siege. The Israeli consulate was surrounded by a mob of about 100 people. The siege ended when the Israeli consulate's own guard staged a take-over.

Police reports said six men had taken over the consulate yesterday. The men were armed with revolvers, machine guns and some grenades. Mr. Protter, the Israeli consul, was taken to a hospital. He was wounded in the leg and arm. The men were taken to a hospital. The siege ended when the Israeli consulate's own guard staged a take-over.

Mortars, Rockets, Grenades

Big Terrorist Arms Factory Found by Police Near Dublin

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 29 (WP)—A huge terrorist arsenal, said to be the biggest ever found in the Irish Republic, has been discovered in a farm shed outside Dublin. The arsenal was found by police. It contained mortars, rockets, grenades and other weapons. The police are investigating the case.

Authorities believe that the arsenal was operated by the militant Provisional Irish Republican Army. The arsenal was found in a farm shed outside Dublin. The police are investigating the case. The arsenal contained mortars, rockets, grenades and other weapons.

A team of Irish Special Branch detectives first found a small and deserted bomb-making factory yesterday. It provided clues that led to the village of Donabate, 20 miles north of Dublin. There investigators uncovered the arsenal they describe as the largest in the republic's history of rebellions.

Other negotiators with the Irish Republican Army, who were in talks with the British government, said they were not involved in the case. The police are investigating the case. The arsenal contained mortars, rockets, grenades and other weapons.

The night Mr. Protter was taken to the hospital, he was in a critical condition. He was taken to a hospital. The siege ended when the Israeli consulate's own guard staged a take-over.

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Vietnamese Flee by Boat And Aircraft

From Wire Dispatches
BANGKOK, April 29.—South Vietnamese fled their homeland today in hundreds of small boats, in planes of the Saigon regime's air force and, in one case, in a chopper. A jeep was prevented from taking off until 15 South Vietnamese, led by a colonel, had clambered aboard the plane.

There were reports of helicopters making unscheduled landings on U.S. Navy craft, of others ditching in the sea near the American warships, and of two small boats—carrying Americans and Vietnamese—coming under air attack until U.S. planes drove off the assailants.

There also were reports that farther along in the escape route—in the U.S. government's authorized evacuation program—there was a developing jam-up of refugees at the processing center on Guam in the Pacific.

In the暹罗 Gulf today, an estimated 50,000 persons were on small craft in the South China Sea, heading toward South Korea, Japan and Taiwan. The vessels that were about 10 miles off Vung Tau, a seaport 45 miles southeast of Saigon, and toward U.S. Navy ships farther out to sea.

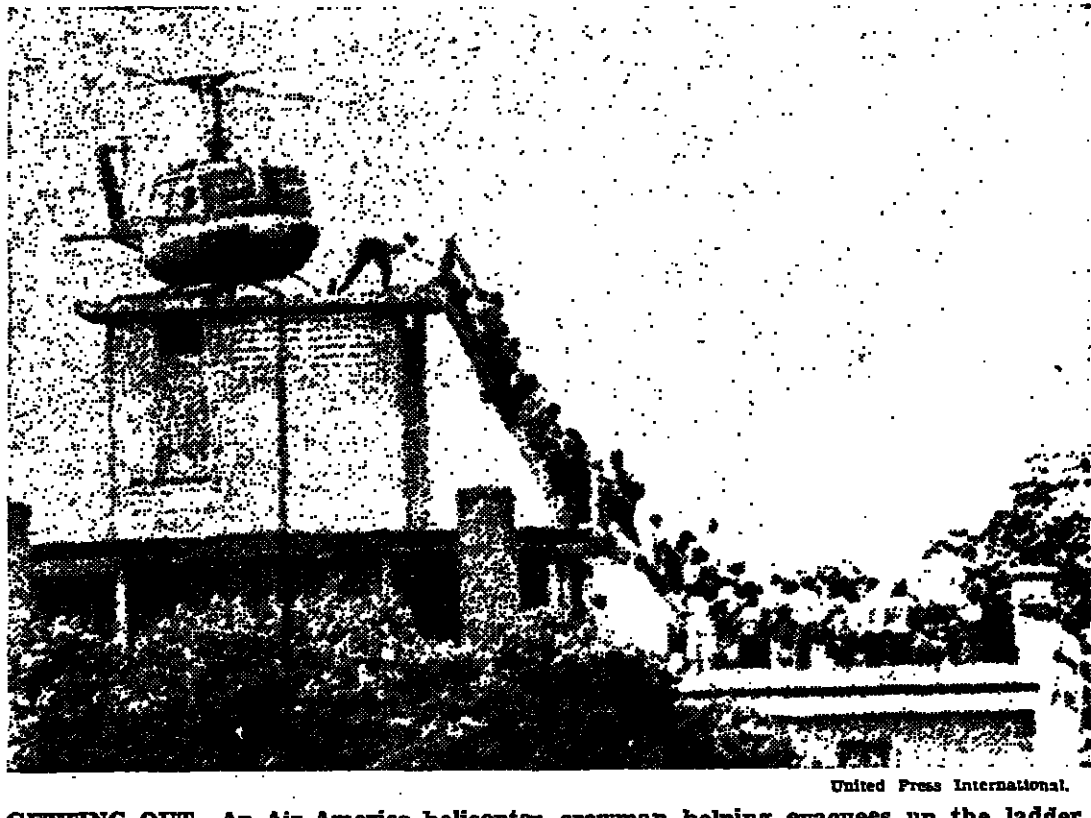
The refugees had begun fleeing Vung Tau in small craft yesterday during intensive shelling by Communist forces closing in on the town.

U.S. Consul Others
Among the fugitives at sea today were the U.S. consul assigned to the Mekong Delta town of Cat Tho, six American Marines, 16 other U.S. citizens and 100 Vietnamese. They were in two small craft which reportedly were attacked by helicopters bearing South Vietnamese Air Force markings. The two refugees boats sent out a "Mayday" radio appeal for help, and U.S. Navy aircraft drove off the helicopters, whose pilots' identity was unknown.

American warships were heard radioing promises of air support for other refugee boats heading down the Saigon River from the South Vietnamese capital.

A poorly organized helicopter airlift of refugees to a 40-vessel fleet caused accidents and confusion today, with copters being jet-tisoned into the sea to make way for others coming in almost atop their rotor blades and in one case, hitting another's blades.

Former South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and Mrs. Graham Martin, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Saigon, were among the first group of evacuees transported by the copters to the squadron, which was about 40 miles off Vung Tau. No one was hurt in the landings. Navy officials radioed.



GETTING OUT—An Air America helicopter crewman helping evacuees up the ladder on top of a Saigon building, one of several evacuation sites in the downtown area from where Americans and other foreign nationals were flown to waiting ships.

14 helicopters carried 26 Americans, two Filipinos, two Koreans and two other unidentified foreign nationals.

7 on Another Ship
In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Joseph Laitin said that seven helicopters landed on the Denver, an amphibious ship in the same squadron as the Blue Ridge.

An American pilot after landing a chartered Air America C-46 transport in Hong Kong, said that a Vietnamese colonel had blocked its takeoff from Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport by positioning his jeep so that it could ram the plane on the runway.

"I finally decided to let him in the plane because there was no other way the plane could take off," pilot Stephen Sadler, of Laguna Beach, Calif., said.

He said that 14 others forced their way into the plane before the engines were started. "They just sat there and refused to move," Mr. Sadler said. He added that South Vietnamese soldiers tried to jump the wall and landed on the barbed wire. A man and woman lay on the wire, bleeding. People held up their children, asking Americans to take them over the fence.

At the airport, angry Vietnamese guards fired in the air and at evacuees on buses, shouting, "We want to go too."

Thousands managed to flee the country on commandeered military and commercial aircraft and by sea. An estimated 50,000 persons were fleeing on small craft in the Saigon River and the South China Sea.

The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese moved closer to Saigon with the heaviest fighting reported along Highway 1 less than 10 miles from the western edge of the capital. One officer said Saigon forces could hold out for a few days at best. He said the American evacuation had caused panic among military men as well as civilians.

Vice-President Nguyen Van Huynh renewed calls for a ceasefire. He said a government delegation met twice during the day with a Viet Cong delegation at Tan Son Nhut but that the Viet

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Minh Regime Continues Truce Effort

SAIGON, April 29 (AP)—Dodging bullets from bitter South Vietnamese troops and fighting off desperate civilians, Americans fled Saigon today in a 13-hour airlift by an armada of 81 helicopters guarded by 800 Marines and U.S. fighter planes overhead.

Communist-led troops, meanwhile, pressed closer to Saigon and President Duong Van Minh maneuvered in search of a ceasefire.

President Ford ordered the airlift after President Minh made a radio appeal ordering all Americans assigned to the U.S. defense attaché's office out of the country within 24 hours.

The helicopters landed at Tan Son Nhut Airport and on rooftops at the U.S. Embassy compound to pick up most of the remaining Americans and many Vietnamese.

In Washington, the White House said the evacuation was completed at 5:30 p.m., when the last helicopter, carrying Ambassador Graham Martin and more than 100 Americans, touched down on an American carrier in the South China Sea.

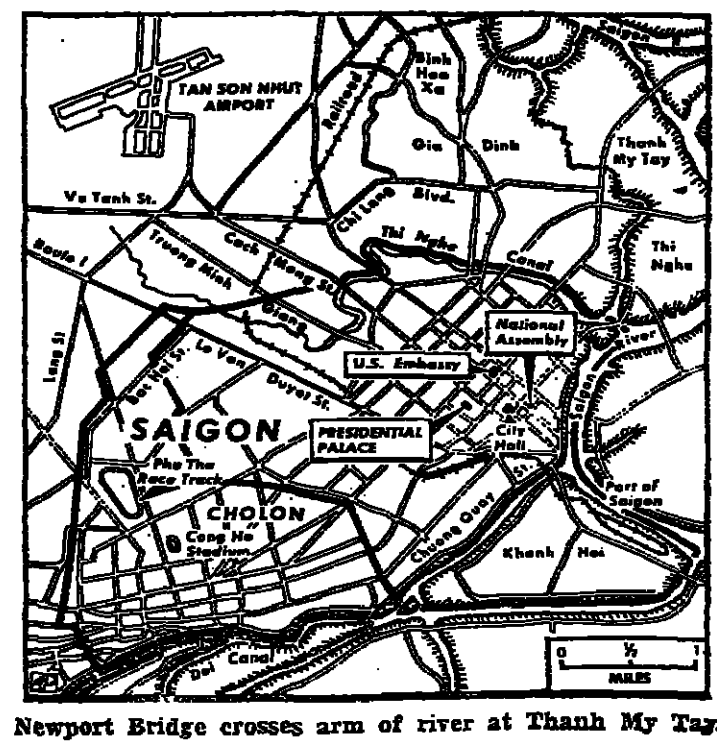
However, two hours after Washington said the operation was over, small arms fire reportedly was preventing a helicopter load of Marines from lifting off from the embassy.

The operation was originally scheduled to end at noon, but bad weather, pilot fatigue, and difficulties in helicopter rescues caused unexpected delays.

More than 400 South Vietnamese were included in the last group of evacuees. Over the 19-hour emergency airlift, 4,400 Americans and South Vietnamese were withdrawn.

America's 30-year involvement in the Indochina war was ended in tumultuous scenes, with U.S. Marines and civilians using pistol and rifle bullets to smash the fingers of Vietnamese cowering at the 10-foot wall of the U.S. Embassy.

Some tried to jump the wall and landed on the barbed wire. A man and woman lay on the wire, bleeding. People held up their children, asking Americans to take them over the fence. At the airport, angry Vietnamese guards fired in the air and at evacuees on buses, shouting, "We want to go too."



Newport Bridge crosses arm of river at Thanh My Tay.

Four Arrested As Terrorists In West Berlin

Suspected of Role In Lorenz Kidnapping

BONN, April 29 (UPI)—About 150 police officers raided dwellings in West Berlin today and arrested four young men suspected of being part of the urban terrorist gang that kidnapped mayoral candidate Peter Lorenz.

In a stepped-up hunt for urban guerrillas prompted by Thursday's terrorist attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm, police raided a city garage and arrested two men working on a stolen car, Berlin Detective Division Chief Manfred Kitzhaus said.

The two were armed with 9-mm pistols, and the garage contained parts of the vehicle the kidnappers used to abduct Mr. Lorenz two months ago. Chief Kitzhaus said.

Citywide Search

The other two men were arrested during an overnight citywide search in which 16 dwellings were raided and 15 persons were detained.

The four, all in their early 20s, were known sympathizers of the Red Army Faction urban guerrilla gang, led by Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader, both about to face trial on bombing and murder charges.

The gang held Mr. Lorenz for 176 hours and freed him unharmed after authorities bowed to their demand for the freedom of five convicted members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Inspector Ingemar Krusell, a senior police official heading an inquiry into the embassy raid in which three people died, said the blast was accidental.

The blast, which started a fire, went off four hours after the guerrillas learned of the Bonn government's rejection of their demands for the release of 36 fellow guerrillas from prisons in West Germany.

Fahmy, Rumor Meet

CAIRO, April 29 (Reuters)—Italian Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy yesterday opened talks aimed at giving an impetus to a West European role in helping to solve the Middle East crisis.



SUNDAY PAINTER—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, 74, showing off a painting he has done for an exhibition of "Sunday Artists" beginning May 1 in Helsinki. The bar and bell under his left hand represent a chastity belt, but the President admitted that one could say it was placed a bit high.

Is 'Finlandization' the Word For Soviet-Finn Relationship? Arms Factory Near Dublin

(Continued from Page 1)
for sale. Both sight and sound would be denounced in Moscow. Yet the Finns have remained mindful of not upsetting the Soviet Union. Foreign policy has been left to Urho Kekkonen, Finland's 74-year-old President, whose good relations with the Kremlin earned him an Order of Lenin in 1964.

After Finland signed an agreement with the European Economic Community, parliament soothed ruffled Soviet feelings by giving Mr. Kekkonen a four-year extension in office, though political observers feel he could have easily won re-election.

Differences Vanished
The differences among the major political parties over Soviet-Finnish relations have all but vanished. "Finland is such a small country that we cannot afford the luxury of having different lines in foreign policy," said Harri Holkari, the Conservative party leader.

However, a prominent Finnish politician contends that the monopoly on foreign policy was created by Mr. Kekkonen during his 19 years in power and predicts: "I don't think this need will survive his presidency."

There have been occasional embarrassing displays of official timidity. After Finnish state television aired the American film "Silk Stockings," which spoofs the

culture shock of a Soviet woman on an official visit to the West, television authorities responded to Communist complaints by agreeing that they had erred in showing the film.

No Censorship

No formal censorship exists here, yet the press remains cautious about Soviet sensitivities.

The practice of hitting one's tongue about the Soviet Union has been criticized from within Finland itself. Carl-Gustaf Liljes, a writer from Finland's Swedish-speaking minority, wrote in a recent issue of Index that "in the long run, self-censorship leads to the undermining of self-respect, and when a country begins to lose its self-respect, it runs the risk of undermining its right to exist."

The Finns, however, seem to feel that their national independence is more secure than ever. "We know from history that we are always alone," Mr. Holkari said. "There is no point in attacking a neighbor who happens to be a superpower."

Chad Frees 172 Seized as Political Prisoners in Coup

N'DJAMENA, Chad, April 29 (UPI)—Chad's military rulers, who overthrew and killed President Francois Ngarba Tombalbaye April 13, yesterday released 172 political prisoners and read a list of 72 others they said were executed or missing under the former regime.

The country's new strongman, Gen. Felix Malloum, spoke at a large public meeting to remind the released prisoners that no political activity on their part will be tolerated. The military banned political parties and suspended the legislature after a dawn raid two weeks ago on Mr. Tombalbaye's residence.

The junta said that the 172 were being freed "without any conditions." Among them were former Prime Minister and parliamentarian Ahmad Khoumamallah, former ministers Antoine Bangui and Doudou Marc and the ex-president of the Chadian Progressive party women's group, a Mrs. Kallouma, who was jailed for seven years. All four were ill after their confinement and needed medical attention, sources in Chad said.

The junta listed 37 prisoners who died of "sicknesses or wounds." It said 35 detainees under the old regime were missing but had probably been executed while being transferred from a prison in this capital to the interior of this landlocked and drought-stricken African country.

Shah Leaves Arabia After 'Important' Talk

RIYADH, April 29 (Reuters)—The Shah of Iran left for home today after a 24-hour official visit here which the Saudis described as "important."

During his stay he had two rounds of talks with Saudi leaders on bilateral relations, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the strengthening of Islamic solidarity, sources said.

Silva Mind Control in Paris & Teheran

Last May and October, Peggy Huddleston taught Mind Control to more than 100 persons in Paris. Almost all have directly reported the experience has enriched and broadened their personal horizons.

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Free introductory lectures: PARIS: 11, Avenue Vavin, 75006. TEHRAN: Park Hotel, Hafez Ave. Monday, May 5, at 8 p.m. Thursday, May 8, at 3 p.m. Monday, May 12, at 8 p.m. Saturday, May 10, at 8 p.m. * Voie privée opposita S.W. corner of Luxembourg Gardens, parallel to Rue Vavin.

Evacuation of Embassy Group by Truck France Protests Phnom Penh Refugee Plan

PARIS, April 29 (IET)—France has protested the new Cambodian regime's plans to evacuate 610 persons, many of them sick, from the French Embassy in Phnom Penh overland to Thailand by truck.

United Nations and Red Cross officials in Vienna and Geneva said that they had received word of the intended evacuation today.

French statements from the Elysée Palace and the Foreign Ministry indicated that the 300-mile trip overland would risk the lives of many of the embassy refugees.

The 610, mostly French, but including some 100 Americans, Russians, East Germans, Pakistanis and Indians, have lived for two weeks in the embassy in deteriorating conditions.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said today that the embassy had broken out within the embassy. "The people are badly supplied with food and in deplorable sanitary conditions. The conditions suggested for their evacuation would put the lives of some in danger," he said.

No Right to Ask
A statement by the Khmer Rouge mission here replied laconically that "embassies and consulates accredited to the regime of Phnom Penh have no right to ask for the diplomatic privileges and immunities ordinarily accorded."

The French statements tonight said that the overland truck route, which could take several days, would be especially dangerous for the sick and the children among the refugees.

The 610 took refuge in the embassy when the Khmer Rouge entered the city two weeks ago and since then have not been allowed out. Three days ago, all communication between Paris and the embassy was cut off.

"It has not been easy," said Mr. Sauvagnargues. "The local authorities have shut themselves off and refuse all contact with the outside. We have intervened in Phnom Penh, it is certain that there is communication between Phnom Penh and Peking."

A statement from the Elysée Palace tonight indicated that the new regime had turned down a French request to fly a plane in

for the evacuation. The regime also has not responded to a request to allow a plane in from Vietnam carrying supplies and medicine.

Success for UN

Despite the obvious French dislike for the planned truck evacuation, UN-Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in Vienna today that it was a "big success for the United Nations."

He said that he had appealed both to the new regime and to Prince Norodom Sihanouk for the evacuations.

The plan is to transport the refugees to the Thai border in five groups of about 120 persons each. A UN spokesman said that they will be met by Red Cross

Most of the 610 Phnom Penh refugees who planned to leave after the fall of Phnom Penh. Most of the refugees are diplomats, men, Red Cross and UN who decided to stay.



Refugees walking toward Saigon from the burning city and air base at Bien Hoa.

Chaos, Panic, Looting in Capital

Americans Quit Saigon in 13-Hour Airlift

(Continued from Page 1)

Cong group said it was not qualified to make political decisions.

Mr. Nguyen said one of the demands of the Viet Cong—the removal of Americans—was already being met and that the demands for abolition of the Saigon government and the army were being considered.

Political sources said Saigon had agreed in principle to disarm the army except for a limited number of security forces.

Gen. Vinh Lon, the joint joint general staff chairman and one of the few generals remaining in Saigon, told troops in a radio talk to obey orders and "don't run away like rats." His predecessor, Gen. Cao Van Vien, led the city yesterday, and the Saigon city defense commander, Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, fled today aboard a helicopter.

Many South Vietnamese officers, officials and their families were fleeing as rumors spread that Communist-led forces would soon march on the city. Many officers and soldiers took off their uniforms and attempted to flee in civilian clothes.

A spokesman for President Minh said Premier Vu Van Mau still planned to name a new Cabinet "in an attempt to convince the other side we want to get negotiations started." He said the President's interpretation of a Viet Cong statement yesterday rejecting the new government's appeal for a cease-fire "is not a total rejection."

The Viet Cong, in a broadcast by the Hanoi radio, accused the Minh government of trying to prolong the war and maintain American colonialism. Ministers in Tokyo said the broadcast had been made in the middle of the statement but it apparently called on the people in the Saigon area district to rise up and defeat the Minh government.

Stephen Sadler of Laguna Beach, Calif., an Air America pilot who took off from Tan Son Nhut, said after arrival in Hong Kong that his plane was fired upon by South Vietnamese soldiers but was not hit.

Late tonight, the city was outwardly calm with the streets deserted under the 24-hour curfew. People slept in corridors for fear of rockets, and through the night came the whirring of U.S. helicopters and the intermittent thumping of artillery.

Hundreds of Vietnamese were camped out in front of the U.S. Embassy and others at the British Embassy compound next door. During the airport evacuation, two Viet Cong rockets whistled overhead and exploded behind the U.S. defense attaché's compound, sending Marines and evacuees diving for the pavement. In an attack on the airport yesterday, Communist pilots used American A-1H fighter-bombers captured at Da Nang.

Four U.S. Marines have been killed in the evacuation operation, two early today in a Communist artillery and rocket attack on Tan Son Nhut and two later today when their helicopter fell into the South China Sea.

Two other American aircraft were lost in the evacuation operation, an attack plane with mechanical trouble and a helicopter that ran out of fuel and

fell into the sea. Both pilots were rescued.

Across the street from the embassy, soldiers, policemen and youths stripped and stole scores of abandoned embassy cars.

Thousands of other Vietnamese stripped apartment buildings in which Americans had lived, collecting bathroom fixtures, books, furniture and food. They sat on sidewalks with their booty, waiting for friends in cars to pick them up.

A U.S. commissary store behind the Continental Palace Hotel was another target, and the looting of houses and shops

of rich businessmen was reported in the Cholon and Dinh districts.

While most American missionaries chose to rer the confusion of even exact number of Americans could not be determined.

Max Edinger, 38, a missionary from Turpin, said that after thinking "we realize that having to love to our Vietnamese and told them not to fear or ignorance, we leave them in this hour of So we are staying."

Accidents, Ditching, Confusion And 4 Deaths During Exod

(Continued from Page 1)

Others died at the airport as it took off, but their shots missed. About 2,000 South Vietnamese military men and civilians fled to Thailand today in 130 Saigon air force planes, including F-5 fighter-bombers, attack aircraft and transporters. All the planes came to this country without Thailand's prior approval.

Two of the aircraft made emergency landings. One hit a tree, and the four persons aboard died. Many of the planes arrived in Thailand with fuel tanks that were almost empty because of flight diversions made by the pilots to avoid Communist anti-aircraft emplacements.

About 125 South Vietnamese children, women and men, including military personnel still in uniform, flew into the U.S. Air Force's Clark Air Base north of Manila today. The pilot of the South Vietnamese Air Force plane had thwarted attempts by four Philippine fighter planes to make him land at the Philippine Air Force's Nichols base.

Three-Day Limit
The newcomers were interviewed by Consul Chito Carino of the Philippine Foreign Office, who later told newsmen that the Vietnamese from the plane would be allowed to stay 72 hours. The government in Manila was unable to decide immediately what to do with the plane, a four-engine C-119 previously used for transporting government officials.

It had left Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport without clearance. The Philippine Air Force impounded a DC-6 of the American-owned Bird Air firm, which flew into Clark yesterday without clearance by Philippine authorities. It carried young Vietnamese refugees.

The Philippine government urged the U.S. Embassy in Manila to make every effort to fly evacuees out of the Clark base and the nearby Subic Bay naval station within three days of their arrival. It said the evacuation through the Philippines was authorized only "because of the emergency situation and for humanitarian reasons."

Thailand showed similar reluctance to accept refugees on more than a temporary basis. It set a limit of one month for each Vietnamese refugee's stay—as it had earlier for fugitives from the Communist take-over in Cambodia. However, in the case of the Cambodians, Thai authorities have said unofficially that they probably will stay six months.

Thailand is sensitive about Vietnamese newcomers, having had difficulties with 43,000 who came to this country in the 1950s. The Thai Foreign Ministry said

that all American-supplied names and Cambodian names of refugees here were returned to the new governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh. U.S. officials have not said on the matter, although Washington considers that rights in the disposition of any equipment supplied by military aid programs.

Channels Clogged
The U.S. channels for processing refugees seemed today becoming clogged. In Guam more than 6,000 South Vietnamese arrived, bringing to more than 25,000 the number of refugees being housed in camps on the island.

A shortage of planes for refugee airlift complicated transfer to the United States. Snowstorms in Utah hampered landing and take-off of planes signed to an airlift of 600, and other supplies to the camp on Guam.

More than 2,000 refugees, being moved 1,500 miles east, to Wake Island, to some pressure off the U.S. facilities. U.S. Air Force officials say there is room for more on Wake.

Although the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service team of 33 on Guam to process the refugees' transfer to United States, fewer than 100 have been moved on to the mainland since the evacuation began April 5.

Processing has been slowed by abbreviating personal interviews with each evacuee from five minutes.

The Viet Cong said today that Saigon has been renamed Ho Chi Minh, a Japanese port from the South Vietnamese capital said.

Kyodo news service in Saigon dispatch, said the naming was disclosed in an appeal issued by the Saigon Gia Dinh district committee of the South Vietnamese National Front of Liberation and the People's Revolutionary Committee in the same district.

The appeal said: "We have renamed Saigon city 'Ho Chi Minh City' after the late President Ho Chi Minh."

Kyodo said the appeal called on the armed forces and people in the district to launch offensives and uprisings against the Saigon government led by President Duong Van Minh.

Chi Minh City May Be New Saigon Name

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ROYAUME DU MAROC

MINISTRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

DIRECTION DE L'HYDRAULIQUE

Service Etudes

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION NOTICE

STUDYING OF THE AGRO-ENERGETICS EQUIPMENT OF M'JARA

Pre-selection of tenderers

The Ministry of Public Works and Communications—Hydraulic Division—is proposing a competition for the studying of the agro-energetics equipment of M'Jara.

The object of this competition is to designate a consulting engineer who will be in charge of studies and technical assistance dealing with agro-energetics complex of M'Jara.

The equipment of M'Jara, situated on the Oued Guercha, close to its junction with the Oued Sebou, at about 110 kms. from Fes, is meant to insure:

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3. The production of electrical power.

The competition bears on the study of:

1. An earth-made dam of about 15,000,000 m³, constituting of a main dike 1,400 meters long with an edge dike.
2. The side works of the dam (draining of floods, cleaning out of bottoms, etc. . . .).
3. An hydro-electric factory with its main building and annex.

An information sheet on works and studies to be done, a questionnaire and a pattern of request of admission to compete are available to consulting engineers interested in the studying of the equipment of M'Jara, at the address underneath.

The questionnaire and the admission request have to be sent registered and fully completed by May 23rd, at the latest to:

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DIRECTION DE L'HYDRAULIQUE
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MAROC.

The list of applicants who will later on be admitted to present their offers will be set by a commission designated by the Minister of Public Works and Communications.

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Nixon Cites National Security Reply to Wiretap Charges

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, April 29 (UPI)—Richard Nixon has submitted a 21-page reply to a series of wiretap charges that he authorized the use of wiretaps on the telephone of Morton Halperin, former assistant to Henry Kissinger, to protect national security against foreign intelligence activities.

The former president's statement, in answer to a suit against him seeking damages that could reach \$300,000, was received by the American Civil Liberties Union foundation by mail here today.

Shattuck, who is among the ACLU counsel representing Nixon without fee, said he viewed this as the first attempt by a former president to sue against him.

Nixon had, however, written the Senate Foreign Relations Committee while still in office July 12 saying, "I personally directed the surveillance, including the tapping of certain individuals."

A new action disclosed that Nixon had retained two new

oldwater
rges Nixon
Confess

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, April 29

UPI.—Sen. Barry Goldwater

called on former President

and Nixon to make a "full

disclosure" of his complicity in

Watergate scandals as a first

step toward his eventual emer-

gence as a senior spokesman for

Republican party.

Goldwater, who met with

Nixon in January at the

president's San Clemente

estate, later told newsmen

Mr. Nixon had expressed a

desire to relive himself some-

times in his party's affairs, al-

though not as a candidate for

senator said Sunday that

he believed that if Mr. Nixon

could "get his name cleaned up,"

he would be able to emerge

from a court, he could be

an asset to the Republi-

cans.

Goldwater, a conservative

Republican, added, how-

ever, that he had no knowledge

of any plan by Mr. Nixon to get

name "out from under the big

cloud" hovering over it.

Republican leaders in Congress

thus far not responded with

enthusiasm to suggestions

that Mr. Nixon might one day

side to emerge from his politi-

cal retirement.

Sen. Goldwater made his appeal

during an interview on the CBS

television program "Face the

Music," in which he spoke

mainly about his expectations for

next year's presidential election.

The senator, who for years has

been an ardent advocate of a U.S.

policy of "Vietnamization,"

id in response to a question

that he did not intend to make

any of the Cambodian govern-

ment a political issue in 1976.

echoing the tone of President

d's remarks last week at

Yale University, Sen. Gold-

water urged the country to

learn our lessons from it.

He promised never to repeat

it.

est German Held

U.S. Spy Case

WEST BERLIN, April 29 (Reu-

ters).—A West German chauffeur

of U.S. military authorities

has been arrested on suspicion

of spying for an East European

service, a justice spokes-

man said today.

Ernst Schultze, 29, was carrying

plans of U.S. installations, in-

formation about military person-

nel and a forged Swiss passport

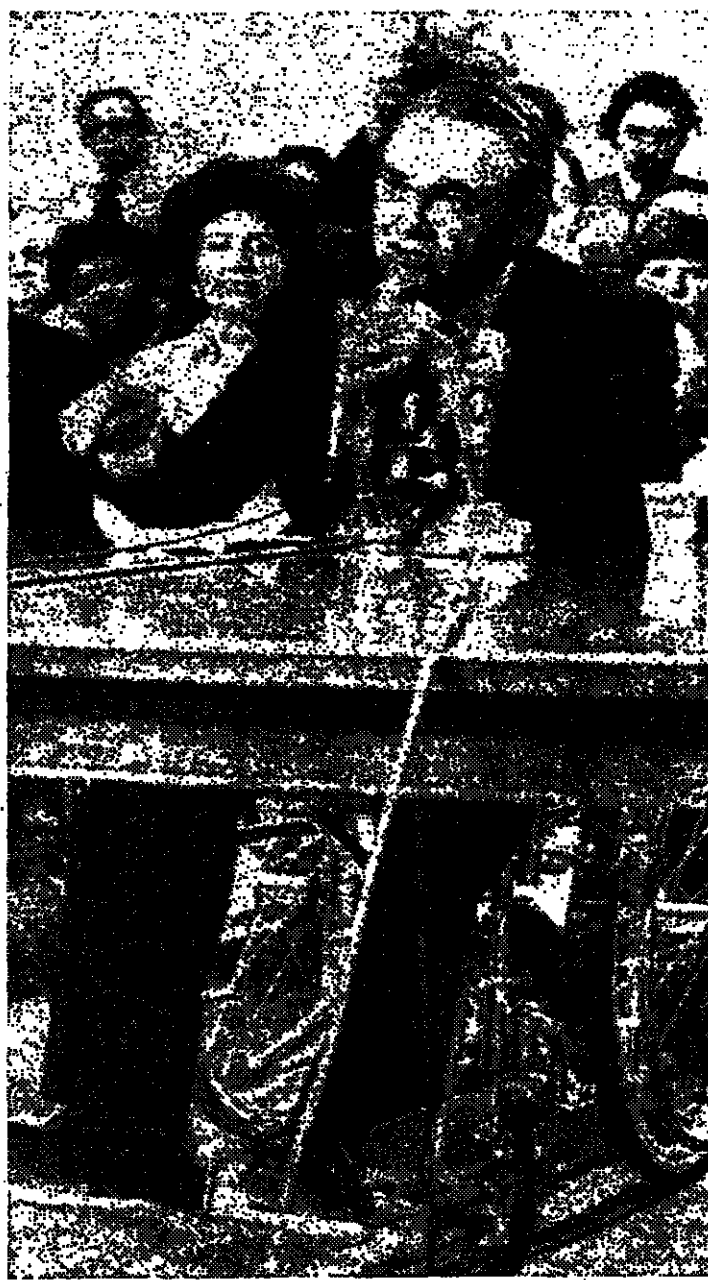
in police arrested him last

week, the spokesman said. Mr.

Schultze, who has denied the

charges, has been held since

then.



Alabama Gov. George Wallace speaking to congressmen.

Wallace Sees Bid to Abolish 2 Primaries as Aimed at Him

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP).

—Alabama Gov. George Wallace

told a group of congressional

Democrats yesterday that moves

to abolish or alter state primaries

are aimed at harming his presi-

dential chances in 1976.

"Wallace ran well in those

primaries in 1972, and they don't

want that," said Gov. Wallace in

an appearance before freshmen

House Democrats. "I say if the

Democratic party means what it

says, let's have a primary in

every state and regional pri-

maries."

Gov. Wallace, 55, who has run

twice for the presidency and is

considering another race, said the

Democrats "are the party that

now says, 'Let the people

speak... but in places where

they don't vote right, take it

away from them.'"

The governor, partly paralyzed

by a gunman's 1972 attempt on

his life, said that tampering with

the primaries would only increase

the cynicism of Democrats who

already suspect the party no

longer cares about the will of the

masses.

States' Action Pending

Bills are pending in the Ten-

nessee and North Carolina Legis-

latures to abolish primaries, and

alterations have been proposed in

Texas and Michigan. Gov. Wal-

lace ran well in the primaries of

those states in 1972.

Earlier in the day, Gov. Wal-

lace repeated that he has not yet

decided whether to make another

presidential race. But, he said, if

he does run, he will not be seek-

ing only bargaining power at the

Democratic convention.

"I'm not interested in being a

[vote] broker," Gov. Wallace told

an impromptu news conference.

"If I get involved, it will be be-

cause I think I have a chance to

win. There's no question about

my health. If I didn't feel well,

I wouldn't get involved."

The questioning of Gov. Wal-

lace by the House Democrats was

occasionally sharp, as when Rep.

Max Baucus, of Montana, asked

him to explain reports that state

aid to education and per-capita

income had both declined under

his administration.

Gov. Wallace responded that

low taxes helped compensate for

low per-capita income and denied

that state aid to education had

dropped. He said education's

share of the state budget had

quadrupled since 1963.

House Panel Votes Rise in Gasoline Tax

Seeks to Avert Action By Ford to Cut Oil Use

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted 21-13 yesterday to raise the federal gasoline tax as much as 23 cents a gallon over the next several years.

The tax increase is a key provision in the long and complicated energy bill that Ways and Means is writing, a bill that is still a long and uncertain way from passage.

The goal of the tax increase would be to reduce gasoline consumption and U.S. oil imports.

The provision was opposed by all 13 Republicans on the committee, plus one Democrat, Rep. Andrew Jacobs Jr. of Indiana.

The Republicans preferred the energy-saving plan put forward earlier this year by President Ford. It too would raise taxes

and prices to reduce consumption—but on all fuels made from oil, not just gasoline.

The President has already raised the tariff on imported crude oil \$1 a barrel. He has threatened to raise it further Thursday, May 1, and to start taking price controls off domestic oil unless Congress shows signs by then of coming up with a satisfactory energy bill.

Zarb Sees Democrats

Federal Energy Administrator

Frank Zarb met for an hour

and a half yesterday with the

Senate Democratic Policy Com-

mittee. The Democrats, saying

that Congress is making progress

on the energy issue, urged that

the President wait a little longer

and not act on his own.

Yesterday's committee action,

however, while it was the first

time Ways and Means has for-

mally voted to increase the gaso-

line tax, was actually a softening

of the gasoline-tax section of

the bill.

The committee had earlier

proposed to have the tax go up

3 cents a gallon next Jan. 1 and

another 20 cents on April 15,

1977, if gasoline consumption

continued rising in 1976.

As approved yesterday, that

additional 20 cents would only take

effect in stages. The commit-

tee's staff estimated that no more

than a nickel of it would take

effect in 1977. The rest would

depend on how much gasoline

consumption rose after that.

If any of the 20 cents did take

effect, there would also be in-

come tax cuts to offset it on

the first 40 gallons of gasoline

a month. The tax would thus

apply only to above-average gaso-

line consumption.

Helms Testifies,

Denies CIA Role

In Assassinations

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP).

—Former CIA Director Richard

Helms underwent lengthy ques-

tioning by the Rockefeller Com-

mission yesterday and emerged to

make an angry denunciation of

allegations that the CIA was in-

volved in assassinations.

"As far as I know, the CIA was

never responsible for the assas-

sination of any foreign leader,"

Mr. Helms told reporters after

3 1/2 hours before the commis-

sion.

Mr. Helms specifically accused

CBS newsmen Daniel Schorr of

false reports concerning CIA in-

volvement in assassinations.

"I must say, Mr. Schorr, I didn't

like what you had to say in some

of your broadcasts. I don't think

it was fair and I don't think it

was right," Mr. Helms said.

Mr. Schorr has reported on sev-

eral occasions that President Ford

is concerned that an unlimited

investigation of the CIA will

uncover CIA involvement in as-

sassinations.

South Africa Rules 'Black Is Beautiful'

CAPE TOWN, April 29

(Reuters).—South Africa's

Supreme Court has lifted a

ban on T-shirts bearing the

words "Black is beautiful."

The ban was imposed by the

publication control board in

January, 1973. The court

ruled yesterday that there

was no substance in the

board's charge that the words

"Black is beautiful" could be

prejudicial to good order and

the safety of the state.

U.S. Team Visits Soviet Space Center

MOSCOW, April 29 (UPI).

—Astronauts taking part in the

joint Apollo-Soyuz program re-

turned today from Baikonur, site

of the Soviet Union's top-secret

space complex.

They said that they were fully

satisfied with Soviet preparations

for history's first multinational

space flight, which is scheduled

to begin July 15.

The American prime crew—

Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance

Brand and Donald Slayton—said

that they had learned everything

they need to know.

But they told newsmen that

the Russians showed them only

the booster rocket, backup booster

and launch pad that will be used.

They did not see other parts

of the Central Asia space center,

where all Soviet manned flights

originate.

The prime and backup crews,

to

The Last, Grim Hours

The inevitability of the end in Vietnam has often obscured the particular form, the special risks and tragedies that end might involve. Perhaps if Thieu had laid down his office earlier, perhaps if the official American presence had been removed sooner, a more orderly process might have been initiated—but only perhaps. For the whole military offensive unleashed by Hanoi seemed to have total victory as its objective, and it is now achieving that goal.

Not only is the administration of President Duong Van (Big) Minh frustrated in its attempts to achieve a cease-fire and some revival of the Paris accords, but the Americans are quite literally in flight and many of those Vietnamese who wish to flee the conquerors find it impossible to do so. This is a heavy triumph for Hanoi and the Viet Cong. That it will handicap them in the future, by exposing the brute force with which they accomplished the unification of the two Vietnams and leaving a legacy of added bitterness, by making more difficult the inclusion of the new Indochina in the world of the Pacific and of Southeast Asia, seems obvious enough—but apparently not to the victors.

This should not be surprising. The North Vietnamese have pursued their course single-mindedly; in retrospect, they won points in Paris but gave nothing of substance away.

And now the imminent collapse of all that Saigon stood for, both in its strengths and its weaknesses is expected. The hasty airlifting of the last Americans leaves the guns still in command, and reason and reconciliation uttering feeble words amid the clash of arms.

How will the North Vietnamese use their victory? It is hard even to guess whether they will adapt to it or merely exploit it; seek a nation, rather than the possession of conquered provinces.

And how will the United States react to its defeat? In terms of essential interests, that would not be difficult—indeed, the whole core of the Vietnamese problem for America is that it expended too much to try to win too little. The cost of the defeat in lives and treasure was great, but the results lie rather in the area of intangibles, of the implications of power rather than of facts.

Those results can be met. The immediate need is to do what can be done, both for the South Vietnamese who remain in their country—the victors permitting—and for those who have fled. For them these hours, and the years ahead, hold much more of anguish than America has suffered, or can suffer, from the debacle. And to them the American moral responsibility extends, the American resources can do positive good.

Their fate is, for Americans, the ultimate challenge of this long war.

Importance of Latin America

It is regrettable but not disastrous that the Indochina crisis should have forced Secretary of State Kissinger to postpone yet again his long-scheduled trip to Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. The trip would surely have enhanced the secretary's understanding of a region of far more critical and enduring importance to the United States than Indochina. And it would have given his hosts the opportunity to get what Latin Americans feel is a commodity in short supply—the high-level attention of the U.S. government. Yet the visit of an American secretary of state, even one who is a celebrity, is not something that would turn the heads of thoughtful Latin Americans. They will wish to see what else of a serious nature in Latin-U.S. relations is going on.

The chief political task of American policy in the hemisphere is, plainly, to move beyond the arrogance and paranoia that led American officials to think it was not only appropriate but necessary to "destabilize" the elected governments of Chile in 1970-73. Since some of the same key officials, including Mr. Kissinger, are still in posts of responsibility, this is no small task. Optimists might hope that the newly heightened public and congressional vigilance over the CIA, and the agency's own announced reforms, are enough to forestall another "Chile." Pessimists will remain skeptical, at least until the test of the next Chile is met.

Meanwhile, the developing emphasis of U.S. policy on treating Latin countries individually, rather than as look-alike members of a hemispheric collective, is a healthy sign. This new emphasis fits the reality that Latin Americans are different. It fits the current Latin inclination to take a step away from the old notion of a hemispheric "community." And if deepened, it should free American policymakers from the insidious idea that what happens in one corner of Latin America will also happen in other corners. It is precisely this idea that led Washington to fear that Cuba and Chile, in their respective times, would contaminate the rest of the region. Thus aroused, the United States moved against both countries.

In this regard, nothing could better show that Washington had matured than to move promptly to end the formal isolation of socialist Cuba. The issue of property claims alone assures that good relations between Washington and Havana are a long way off.

But at least the United States can and should demonstrate, by removing political constraints on direct dealings with Cuba, that it is prepared to accept ideological diversity in the Americas.

The chief economic task is to try to keep up with the rapid global changes that have rendered many of the past patterns obsolete. Given the complexities, there is simply no way to assure "good" U.S.-Latin economic ties. Anyway, in both investment and trade, Latin Americans are increasingly moving out into the world economy—a healthy trend all around. But the United States must keep on searching with its Latin American friends for ways to ease the inevitable strains. When Washington belatedly did grant tariff preferences, for instance, the Congress followed much of the political effect by excluding Venezuela and Ecuador, although neither had participated in the Arab oil embargo. Remedial legislation is obviously called for.

Although Latin Americans are far from united among themselves on how they wish to deal economically with the United States, Washington is not required to wait for a Latin consensus before taking certain measures desirable on their own grounds. For example, the State Department's recent performance in the United Brands scandal in Honduras was entirely refreshing. Rather than embrace or appear to defend an embattled American corporation in the old ITT style, the department at once put distance between itself and United Brands, which has admitted paying a \$125-million bribe to obtain reduction of a banana tax. In a promising follow-up, American officials are now studying what other steps might be taken to preclude any more "banana" scandals.

But perhaps the single most notable advance now within reach is the successful negotiations, and then the ratification, of a new Panama Canal treaty. Teddy Roosevelt stuffed the current treaty down Panama's throat in an act that still symbolizes the worst excesses of 20th-century American imperialism. If normalization of ties with Cuba would mark the end of the Cold War in the hemisphere, then a new canal treaty would mark the end of an empire. With due respect to Mr. Kissinger, his Latin travel plans weigh very little compared to the potential in developments such as these.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Hanoi and 'Might Is Right'

It is self-evident that Hanoi broke the 1973 Paris peace agreement and committed open aggression against South Vietnam. Ironically, however, not a single voice of moral indignation has been raised among the nations of the world against North Vietnam. The old adage that "might is right" has been proven once again. Here in Japan where tempers ran high at one time against the bloody war in Indochina, the latest developments have been brushed off with such platitudes as being in keeping with "the inevitable flow of history." Ignored is the fact that this "current of the times" was, of course made possible only by the force of North Vietnamese arms.

War itself is barbaric and is a retreat from human progress. But when not a single voice of protest is raised against the North Vietnamese aggression, Indochina could represent a grievous retrogression in international moral standards. One would wonder whether there will not be other South Vietnamese when an aggressor with superior military power could overrun a neighboring country with impunity. . . . While President Ford can now say that the war in Vietnam is over for his country, the time of trial may now be beginning for the nations of Southeast Asia. But they must also be bolstered by a world opinion which would not agree that "might is right."

—From the Japan Times (Tokyo).

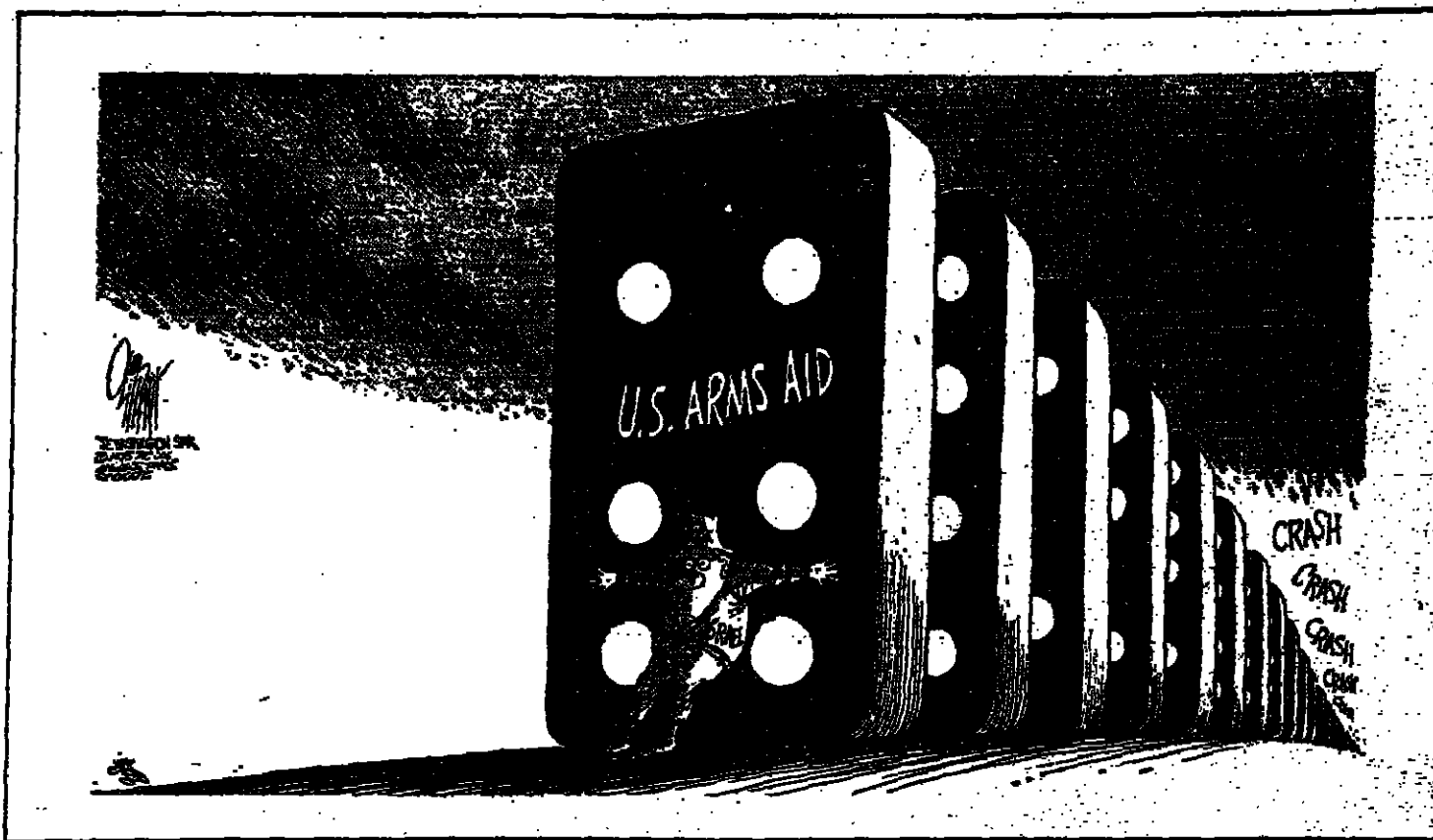
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 30, 1900
PARIS—The question of automobiles was again brought up at the Council of Ministers, held at the Elysee yesterday, when Pierre Baudin, Minister of Public Works, gave an account of the deliberations of the higher committee for the regulation of automobile traffic. Because of the high rate of accidents, it is thought that the speed of automobiles in urban centers will be restricted to eight kilometers an hour, which is also the highest speed permitted to carriages drawn by horses.

Fifty Years Ago

April 30, 1925
LONDON—With the object of improving the Paris-London telephone service, the Post Office has arranged for operators in each city to spend some time in the exchanges of the other. Two French operators will come to London on May 6 and will be followed by six others, each of whom will spend a week here. At the same time, girls from the London exchanges will go to Paris for temporary work on the long-distance wires. This excellent program can only have beneficial results.



Tanzania's Rural Thrust Now Reaping Benefits

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, plays a major role in the southern Africa grand opera—that is well recognized. He is less well-known as the prime mover in a new kind of development scenario that now, after 12 years of quiet experiment and practice that used to interest only the idealistic and unconventional, is being given rave reviews by the World Bank, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and the British, Swedish, Dutch and Canadian Overseas Development Ministries.

Nyerere, himself always disarmingly modest, worries about this acclaim. Standing under the hot sun in a remote village in the west of Tanzania, he says, "People abroad now seem to have false high expectations of us. If we don't manage to live up to them, they are going to become doubly critical of us." The high expectations, however, are easy to understand, given the record.

For nearly 30 years the conventional wisdom of the academics and development institutions, combined with the needs of private capital and the machismo yearnings of the new developing countries, led to an emphasis on industrialization and urban development. Now in the last three or four years, it has come to be seen, with only a few exceptions, as a policy of failure. It has produced a legacy of a growing inequality of incomes, a near impossible shortfall in food production and a ubiquitous development of urban shantytown life.

Lonely Task

Nyerere, the moment Tanzania was given its independence in 1961, began the lonely task of turning his back on these then fashionable ideas and initiated a set of rural-based policies that matured into what is now called "ujamaa"—a Swahili word which translated literally means "familyhood." This operates on two levels. One dismantling. The other constructing. The urban-orientated, elite-dominated life inherited from the British is gradually being run down. So the salaries of politicians and civil servants have been cut. Luxury goods are no longer imported. University students have been enrolled en masse in a National Service Corps that sends them into the villages for a year's service. School curricula have been rewritten so that agriculture replaces French and European history as principal subjects. And the President himself spends three months of the year away from his Dar es Salaam desk up in the countryside.

The forward thrust rests on the villagization policy. Nyerere has argued that the traditional scattered smallholdings of much of the Tanzanian countryside are an unsuitable form of rural settlement. It makes the communication of ideas difficult and people become too individualistic. But if they come together in villages, he says, and pool their land they can more easily increase their productivity. (Farmers are supposed to spend 3 days on the communal farm and 2 days on their own plots.) Farmers can then be put in contact with credit and technical advice. A dispensary can be built. So can a school. Machinery such as mills

and tractors can be shared and the overhead costs of running them distributed more easily. The farmers can be organized into cooperatives which will arrange both the purchase of new seeds and fertilizers and the sale and marketing of their output.

By trying to emphasize village culture and social potential, "ujamaa" will do something to bring the facilities of the bright lights of the city to the countryside. Also, as Nyerere sees it, these villages will be less dependent on the outside cash economy. They will grow their own food crops and introduce new sources of food like fruit trees, chickens and cows. Small-scale industries will be introduced—carpentry, grain and oil milling, charcoal and brick manufacture, textile and tanning. In this way it will be possible to develop the economy in situ without the enormous social upheavals that result when there is long distance migration and large-scale industrialization and division of labor.

The Theory

That is the theory. And the practice? It is only in the last year that a large percentage of Tanzania's population has entered the "ujamaa" villages—as recently as early 1974 only 16 per cent of the people lived in them. Nyerere has now declared that the entire rural population must be in "ujamaa" villages by 1976. Inevitably, despite Nyerere's own sensitive and caring leadership,

the occasional local official, anxious to fill his quota of "ujamaa" villages, has used dubious methods. Houses have been burnt down and old fields plowed up to prevent people returning.

The results of this enormous shift of the peasant population into villages have not been propitious for Tanzania. Food production has plummeted. Much of this is due to the last two years of drought, but some is also due to the disruption in the farming system brought on by these large-scale upheavals. In the 12 months up to September, 1974, Tanzania spent \$75 million (\$180 million) on importing food.

Yet for all the deficiencies and mistakes, the "ujamaa" villages do offer the possibility of real long-term agricultural change. An increasing number of outside experts conclude that the right foundation stones have now been laid.

The World Bank, attempting to put into practice its new commitment to the small farmer, is supporting an "ujamaa" village scheme involving 350,000 people in the Kilimanjaro region, and such is its faith in "ujamaa" that it plans, within a year or two, to extend its aid to another half-dozen regions embracing more than a quarter of Tanzania's population, or about 35 million persons. The bank's financial contribution will be spent on the inputs of new improved seed and fertilizer, marketing and credit systems, extension services, agri-

cultural research, social services, irrigation and access roads. This aid will amount to \$225 a family of which Tanzania will provide 25 per cent.

Confident

World Bank officials are confident that within 10 years village and family income can be doubled. Moreover they reckon that the economic rate of return on the project will be 22 per cent a year—which, of course, is quite a bit above what a private investor would hope to get out of the average industrial enterprise. (Admittedly, however, his risks in industry would be much lower.)

Although these figures suggest that the World Bank officials have an enormous amount of confidence in the potential of peasant farming, "ujamaa style" it should be noted that calculations of this kind are highly sensitive. If yields are increased by 75 per cent instead of the planned 100 per cent, the rate of return would be 80 per cent, the rate of return would be only 5 per cent.

But it is really too early to say whether the "ujamaa" villages will succeed or not. The omens are good but it is fervently to be hoped that the money and bureaucracy that come with the World Bank's concern do not work to undermine the self-reliance that has been such a marked feature of Tanzania's early years of lonely struggle.

What Kind of Brothers?

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA—More than 50 years ago Prof. Arnold Toynbee wrote: "Western sentiment about the Greeks and the Turks is for the most part ill-informed, violently expressed and dangerously influential."

If one added to that summation (which the U.S. Congress might read with profit) the footnote that Greek and Turkish sentiment about each other—and the West—is similarly based one would have a proper psychological impression of the current Aegean crisis, starting Cyprus. Toynbee observed that for Greeks and Turks "the hard instinct can be relied on, as it cannot be in the West, to override the interest and judgment of the individual." He also remarked: "Each nation fears that its own hostages in the other's territory may be ill-treated, and that the other's hostages in its own territory may undermine its sovereignty, and such expectations have a fatal tendency to realize themselves."

Cypriot Mess

The English historian was commenting in 1923 on the Greco-Turkish war but he might just as well have been thinking of today's passionate, deplorable Cypriot mess which continually erupts on the brink of accidental conflict even though both Ankara and Athens officially proclaim their desire for a settlement. And settlement is imperative. For if the two ever started military operations, both their governments would probably collapse to dictatorship and NATO, the umbrella that protects them, would dissolve—at least in the eastern Mediterranean.

Separate but related subjects are involved in the argument: Cyprus, on the one hand, and a complex of Greek-Turkish bilateral issues on the other—desires to arrange new modalities, as now under way in Vienna, of rights, firing a flight information line for aircraft, demilitarizing certain areas next door to each other. Turkey's Foreign Minister Caglayangil reckons three distinct negotiations are required to unscramble the mess:

(1) Talks between representatives of the Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking Cypriot communities to arrange new modalities, as now under way in Vienna; (2) Talks among Greece, Turkey and Britain (original guarantors of an independent Cyprus), plus the two communities, regarding the island's future; (3) Bilateral Greek-Turkish talks on the bundle of Aegean questions. For Caglayangil, a valid settlement must result from "the totality" of the three.

Logical

This is a logical approach but neither Athens nor Ankara has shown much enthusiasm for tentative initiatives seeking to get things started. (The Vienna Cypriot meeting at least initially emphasizes humanitarian matters.)

I asked Premier Suleyman Demirel, who recently gained office after a six-and-a-half month paralyzing crisis in government, whether he would use NATO's May summit meeting, which he will attend, to propose talks with Greek Premier Caramanlis, if he goes.

"I'm not sure if any such meeting would be helpful," said Demirel. "Maybe it would be better to have some preparations first, some lower-level kitchen work. My mind is still open. But the issues between us are very hot and it is possible that an unprepared meeting might actually do harm."

Turkish leaders insist the territorial and military advantage they gained by invading Cyprus last year must be regarded as a fait accompli. They don't admit chances of making any concession as a means of getting serious negotiations going, although there will have to be compromises. They control 40 per cent of the island now with a Turkish-speaking population of only 20 per cent.

U.S. diplomacy seeks to break the stalemate, hoping bilateral discussions could persuade Turkey

to reduce its area to 30 per cent in exchange for Athens' acceptance of a bizonal Cyprus, Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking under a federal government whose presidency would alternate between representatives of the two communities. The trouble is U.S. diplomacy has so far achieved only popular approval among the Greek, Turkish and Cypriot masses.

The Turks claim President Makarios is "finished" and the Cyprus Constitution "simply doesn't exist today." Last year they were willing to consider linguistic cantons as a formula; now they reject the thought. It is "bizonia or nothing." They are militarily stronger even if the Greeks have more international political support.

Oddly enough, amid outbursts of passion and suspicion, many Greeks and Turks I have encountered take pains to assure me they are really close to each other, in fact, because they are both Mediterranean peoples who have shared a centuries-long joint history; that they may yet end up in each other's embrace as brothers. What kind of brother? Let us pray not Cain and Abel, another pair of Mediterranean siblings.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Battle Of Ford A Israeli Lol

By Evans and N

WASHINGTON—A on attack against Ford by one of Israel's respected journalists in pushed White House temperatures closer to the point and hardened this conclusion: Israel's battle tank—Gerald Ford in country is getting rougher. One immediate Ford is a unique effort to reach ment with congressional on how much Israel's req \$2.6 billion in new milite economic aid should be President's hope. In a consensus before he can Israel-aid package to C this checking Israel's campaign on Congress to n ante.

The critique of Ford is on April 23 in Israel, respected daily new Ha'aretz, under the byline top American reporter, Dan Galit.

"A cold man who is dew a grudge against Israel sitting in the White House," Margalit wrote. "In no wa he now resemble the Gersh who, as a member of the from Michigan, signed pe for arms for Israel and sp meetings of the Jewish lob

That Margalit should President Ford is remarkable in a country enjoys notable freedom of a sion. What is significant i high officials in the Ford a stration are convinced the criticism closely parallels p statements of some of l Premier Yitzhak Rabin's lical advisers. As such, receiving close White attention.

Chief Villain

The chief American villain, Israeli eyes since the break of Secretary of State Henry singer's Israel-Egyptian mediation has been Kissinger. "Kissinger... is not Amer vote a journalist in Me (often regarded as a govern ment before President F April 23 interview with CBS, will have to go, if not today, tomorrow; if not tomorrow, the day after."

But the President's car even-handedness between Is and the Arabs during his interview changed the focus attack. Asked whether he w a meeting with Rabin to clear the air following Kissin failure, the President said: "he met Rabin he would want meet Arab leaders too."

That was vintage Jerry F White House aides never prepare a briefing paper for President before that interview a possible meeting with Ra Thus, the President's ans entirely his own, triggered M Galit's report to Ha'aretz the lowing day.

What raises the Preside hacles about Israel's administration campaign is assumption that pro-In publicists can sway U.S. pul opinion and Congress against administration. Indeed, many Israel's staunchest friends Congress also are finding is probably with the campaign, fact Mr. Ford is well aware of.

Israeli Ambassador Simc Dinitz has been told privately several pro-Israeli congressional leaders that attacks on Mr. Fe and Kissinger could harm against Israel. Similar words of pro-Israeli overkill against Ford administration—and again all U.S. politicians willing to criticize Israel—are coming from highly respected leaders of the American-Jewish community hot worried and saddened by occasional intemperance in the res to any criticism of Israel tactics.

The immediate issue between Mr. Ford and Israel is the U "reassessment" of American interests in the Middle East; followin collapse of Kissinger's mediator The heart of that reassessment i how to handle Israel's pending request for long-term military aid and the new embargo on advance weapons previously earmarked for Israel's powerful armed forces.

Having ruled out large, new arms guarantees that would have the effect of "underwriting" stalemate between Israel and the Arabs, the President is seeking—and finding—assurances of congressional support before he decides how much to give.

Hence, in the battle between Mr. Ford and the Israeli lobby for control of Congress, in the past an inveterate Israeli ally, the President now holds high cards. The more "shrill" the attacks on him become, the tougher he is going to get.



John Lindsay and Otto Preminger on set of "Rosebud."

reminger's Latest 'Best Seller'

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

April 29 (IHT)—Otto Preminger's aim is to disillusion the filmgoer. He realized his ambition in the film "Rosebud," made in 1959. But his experiment, "Rosebud" (at night and the Cluny in English), leaves some to be desired.

On a popular novel by Fleming and Paul Bon- "Rosebud" tells of the life of five girls, all of whom are millionaires, by the name of the Black September. The affluent parents of the girls are all dead. He is an Englishman, the CIA and as a Paris correspondent. An improbable one is played with amusing by Peter O'Toole as a man who never is cool.

Preminger is faithful to the book but his film has a disjointed, choppy aspect as are detective films about the Near East on film. There is a great deal of dated movement, but the suspense is lacking. The acting is haphazard, professional, nonprofessional. New York mayor John Lindsay appears—he scarcely does.

PARIS MOVIES

more—as a troubled father) and untrained beginners taking part. Claude Dauphin is effective as a worried grandfather and Raf Val-jone and Peter Lawford as other wealthy fathers. The girls, evidently selected for their good looks, are pretty, but, failing to register much distress in their captivity, suggest a chorus waiting in the dressing room for a curtain call.

"Section Spéciale" (at the Colisée) is similarly stillborn. The claim that official justice during the Nazi occupation of France was a hollow mockery is as indisputable as the claim that water is wet. To illustrate the former fact Costa Gavras has taken an actual case as his scenario, but his dull, uninspired treatment dehydrates the drama and the result is a ponderous, platitudinous two hours.

When in August, 1941, a German officer was assassinated in a Paris Metro station by young members of the Resistance, the Vichy government—to soothe its Nazi masters—ordered a trumped-up show trial in the Paris courts. The object was to prove that only

Jews and Communists were opposed to the regime and six innocent prisoners were accused and tried. Three were condemned to death and executed. There is certainly the stuff for forceful tragedy here, but this opportunity has been neglected. The pomposity and hypocrisy of the judges is laboriously caricatured to accent the bravery of one judge who defies his colleagues and, though several customarily competent actors have been recruited, the ensemble performance is wearisomely mechanical.

Costa Gavras, who made the excellent "Z," here suffers the absence of his quondam collaborator, Vassilis Vassilikos. His script is lifeless and even his sympathetic characters are bombastic and unreal. Pepys wrote: "I went out to Charing Cross to see Major-General Harrison hanged, drawn and quartered; which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could do to that condition." It is rather surprising in "Section Spéciale" to find the prisoners in the dock receiving their death sentences as though in exultation of that stiff-upper-lip British major-general, almost jolly at the news.

"A History of the Blue Movie" (at the Vendôme and the Elysées Lincoln in English) is a curious and instructive document, tracing the porno film in the United States from its birth. The earliest porno films, according to the crude commentator, were made in South America and in Italy and France, but by 1915 Americans were engaged in the business.

An early sample of Yankee screen pornography opens this chronicle. Its title is "A Free Ride" and it is said to have been in circulation at stag smokers since 1916. In it, two overweight women and a man who has offered them a lift in his auto celebrate the rites of Eros in the open country. A burlesque show humor accompanies this episode. It was directed by "A. Wiseguy" and the script is credited to "Will B. Hard."

Extracts from two other erotic entertainments of the period—"On the Beach," with a bespectacled bookworm cavorting with bathing beauties, and a two-reeler recounting the rounds of a peeping-Tom janitor—follow and there is a selection of animated cartoons of an improper nature.

During World War II, the penny-arcade peep-shows were patronized by G.I.s, who, for a dime, might have a fleeting vision of a strip-tease. Finally came the breakthrough with hard-core porno being publicly shown.

This anthology is as depressing as it is instructive. A sadistic taste and guttering dirty-mindedness mark American screen eroticism from start to finish. It is always base and degrading, as barren of originality, beauty and imagination as the repressed dunderheads to whom it appealed. Aside from the borrowings from the burlesque circuit, it is a sad show. What we have is a sociological investigation of the suppressed desires born of puritan oppression.

Tall Penguin Fossil Found in Antarctic

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29 (AP)—An Ohio State University scientist has returned from the South Pole with fossil fragments of an extinct giant, 6-foot-tall penguin.

Dr. William Zinsmeister's 2 1/2-month investigation at Seymour Island in the Antarctic peninsula also turned up fossils of a broadleaf tree characteristic of temperate climates, and new species of snails and mollusks.

"We are attempting to correlate the new species we found with similar ones in other southern continents," Dr. Zinsmeister said. The fossil of the 6-foot-tall penguin was unusual because of its size; extinct penguins range from 1 to 3 1/2 feet tall. He said that the small and mollusk fossils belong to a biological province about 55 million years old and support geological theories that New Zealand was once linked with the Antarctic.

European Galleries

Paris

Mablin, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to May 10.

Works done by this Turkish artist between 1959 and 1963 are oils in an "informel" manner. They are luminous, warm in color, and create a certain sense of space swathed in color that holds one's interest.

Jürgen Ehrle, Galerie Etienne de Causans, 25 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to May 10.

This young German artist uses a subject matter that reveals an evolutionary link with a number of other artists using a somewhat similar vocabulary: on a black ground he juxtaposes ghostly animal figures, X-ray views of arms and skulls, dials, diagrams, wires, electrodes, tubes, traces, arrows and hasty notations. The narrative, cleverly and carefully expressed, consequently deals with a quest which, the chimpanzee's very human glance seems to proclaim, is ultimately pointless.

Albin Wehl, Espace Cardin, Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to May 3. Another narrative form of painting (and drawing) presenting on a single canvas a sequence of images whose implications are never very clear, but which call to mind the sequences one finds in medical books to illustrate the progress of a disease. The title is "Archéologie du Regard," which, as W.S. Gilbert once said about one of his own verses, "is pretty, but I don't know what it means."

The presence of wars, camps, shootings, television cameras, science-fiction and the icy paranoia of the modern age lights these sometimes hay images with rather sinister implications.

James Coignard, Galerie Saint-Germain, 206 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to May 5. (Prints at the Galerie Vision

Nouvelle, 6, Place des Etats-Unis, Paris-16).

Coignard's paintings are rather luxurious graffiti that one looks at with enjoyment because colors, textures and composition give immediate satisfaction to the eye. They are in fact rather easy-going, with nothing harsh or bitter, nothing violent or nihilistic about them. They occasionally indulge in a form of mild and unpretentiously playful humor.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

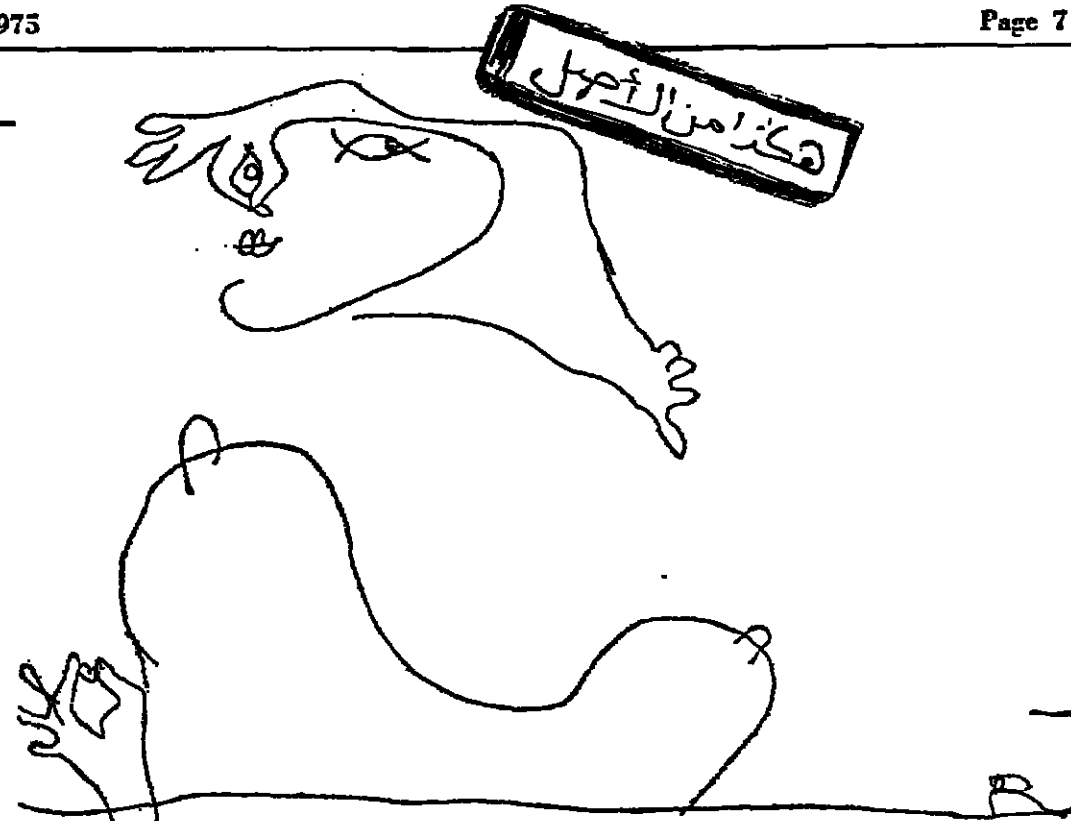
Rome

Oswaldo Licini, Drawings, 11 Segno, 4 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, until May 8.

Licini's discovery of an idiom of his own in the thirties has been a guideline to Italian artists from Novelli to today's painters. First close to the futurists, and then friends with Parisian painters in the twenties, Licini finally settled in his hometown, Monte Vision Corrado, in the Apennines, and, a virtual recluse, broke through to what he believed to be pure abstraction: crystalline linear compositions held in balance by an underlying poetic vision. Before he died in 1958, Licini's personal lyricism came to full flower. All the painted fluttering angles, the nocturnal landscapes illuminated by strange stars are based on sinuous lines. In this exhibition, drawings in ink and crayon, full of wit, with brittleness and strength counterbalanced, reveal Licini's fantasy and basic purity.

The New Generation, 19th Quadriennale, Palazzo delle Esposizioni, 145 Via Nazionale, Rome, until May 4.

Four hundred Italian artists under 35, with three works each chosen from more than 2,000 entries by their elders (painters, sculptors, critics, etc.) reflect all current trends. The derivative, often imitative quality of much of



Drawing by Oswaldo Licini on view in Rome.

the work ought to be expected, but it is offset by a lot of freshness and new approaches. All forms of abstraction, conceptual art and events and whimsical paintings and constructions based on craft are here and there punctuated by lively individual invention. But the figurative section is weighed down by a preponderance of grim literal images. Better selected and better displayed, the whole could have made an attractive showing. But even as it is, a viewer with patience and imagination can find and select enough to please him.

Samuel Monteleone, Editale, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, until May 5. Monteleone, a young Colombian living in Rome, neatly limits his inquiries into the nature of space to the function of the canvas. Wide paint stripes, lines created by sewing halves of the canvas together, pen or crayon line of varying thickness make minimal statements of great refinement.

Toti Scialoja, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, until May 10. Newsprint lettering forms a lacy background for broad vertical brush strokes of white on

white, gray on gray. In small works this veteran abstractionist has reached a new looseness beyond his more static, recent, larger paintings.

James McGarrell, Fante di Spade, 254 Via Ripetta, Rome, until May 10. Figures engaged in private rituals of obscure meaning people gloomy interiors which are framed by wide areas as dark and patterned as Victorian album covers. Sometimes small windows open on a fall landscape, allowing in a breath of light and air. There are also pencil drawings surcharged as are the paintings with McGarrell's symbolism which seems ever more enigmatic and closed to general interpretation.

French Priest Beatified

VATICAN CITY, April 29 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI formally beatified a 16th-century French priest, Cesare de Bus, before 30,000 persons in St. Peter's Basilica Sunday.

WAVERLEY ROOT

When 'Indian' Was Short For the Word Cornmeal

Modern reader of Eliza Leslie's "Directions for Cooks," circa 1828, might be a little bit to come upon the suggestion that you might like "a Indian in your bread."

"Indian" was short for "Indian meal," which was called Indian meal because it was made from corn. It was what corn had meant in British Isles.

Meal and corn flour are synonymous. Any meal from maize is cornmeal, or it is yellow or white, or fine; but only when white, finely ground, and should it be called corn. It has become customary not the use of the word "meal" to that which is not flour.

In general, those European countries which use cornmeal at the coarse form; it is for producing national dishes on cornmeal mush—Italy's minestrone, Italy's minestrone, and in France armoises (soups), minestrone or minestrone (a sort of the southwest) cudes (in the French). Africa's mealie porridge meal mush too.

In Louisiana

also cornmeal, not corn which is most used in the States, except in southern Louisiana (where finely ground as well as white cornmeal and corn flour). In Louisiana it is chiefly used to coat and vegetables for deep frying. This is the one state it is common to find both meal and corn flour in grocery stores; both the same, but substitute the other, and you will find that texture is not.

The first English-speaking settlers arrived in America, and the Indians making meal and proceeded to find example. They pounded kernels of corn in a mortar with a pestle, as the Indians did, and produced a meal which they called from the Narragansett word, though for the time it did not mean the meal made from it. The South, the colonists to make cornbread from meal, who called it meal, hence, corn pone. In New England, housewives tried to use meal as they had used wheat, or rye flour in Old England with disastrous results. "It did and dry as Biskitt is," disappointed eater wrote, with its no claimness for which cause it is a bad and evil digestion." This

was the case when it was overcooked to the point of becoming all crust; but if it was not, the result was not much better. The bread failed to rise; the only effect of meal was to make it taste sour. When it was taken from the oven it disintegrated into crumbs. The reason for this is that cornmeal contains no gluten; it is gluten which in other flours traps the gas bubbles generated by yeast and makes the bread rise.

Maize first reached Europe (in 1600) in Romania and Italy. Slave, Little Russians and Serbs, Croats joined the Italians and Romanians as maize eaters, because their handmills were incapable of grinding any grain finer, and cornmeal was better ground coarsely, at least for the use they made of it, mixed with water and boiled. Maize, whether in the form of cornmeal or entire, has not yet taken on in Europe in the countries where bread was good before Indian corn appeared.

The Tortilla

In Latin America, the native land of maize, cornmeal was of course made by the Indians, but pounding the hard, dry kernels in a mortar was hard work, and a way was discovered to bypass the manual stage. Mexicans learned to boil the kernels and then mash them into paste with a stone rolling pin, arriving at a sort of dough without milling. Thus the tortilla was born.

But North America preferred to stick with cornmeal, and the housewives of the United States eventually learned how to master it and produce fluffy cornbread, corn muffins and other delicious breads. By mixing it with other flours, whose gluten would then retain the gas bubbles of yeast as cornmeal alone could not, making light cornbread became possible. One of the early mixtures was "rye and Indian bread," which contained equal quantities of the two flours; a little wheat flour made cornmeal griddlecakes practical; and Boston brown bread utilized a good deal more wheat flour with the cornmeal, never less than half.

The accolade of success was pronounced by a writer reputed to have been severe about American food, Frances Trollope, the mother of the English novelist. She wrote in her "Domestic Manners of the Americans," published in London in 1832, that a mixture of one-third cornmeal and two-thirds wheat flour, in a loaf baked and served her in the United States, proved to be "by far the best bread" she had ever tasted.

(c) 1975 by Waverley Root.

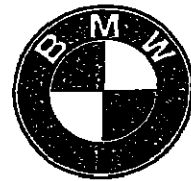


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BMW—Sheer driving pleasure

—1975—						—1974—						—1973—					
Stocks and High Low Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s.	High Low Last chge			Stocks and High Low Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s.	High Low Last chge			Stocks and High Low Div in \$		Sis. P/E 100s.			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

[illegible]

Best answer

[illegible]

Spending of \$800 Million Expected

Kuwait Sets Eurobond Investment

PARIS, April 29 (AP-DJ)—A major underwriting force, he said.

The bondholder also disclosed that Saudi Arabia has established two underwriting and investment institutions on the Kuwaiti model. These institutions—Arab Investment Co. and Development Fund of Saudi Arabia—should start participating in international finance shortly, the letter said.

In particular, Arab Investment Co. is expected to be one of the mainstays of a \$500-million French franc Credit Lyonnais Eurobond issue, which has not yet been formally scheduled, the letter said.

In another interview, Bader

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In another interview, Bader

Al-Dawood, chairman of Kuwait Investment Co., outlined his investment policy for Eurobonds.

Mr. Al-Dawood said Kuwaitis generally prefer to invest in government-guaranteed bonds or top-rated corporate bonds of up to 10 years maturity. He said Kuwaiti investors also liked convertible bonds such as the \$50-million, 15-year Mitsubishi Corp. convertible that was recently placed in Kuwait and other Middle East countries.

He disclosed that Kuwaiti institutions also plan to place a convertible issue of Chemical Bank of New York in the Middle East. However, the arrangements were postponed, presumably after a domestic straight bond issue of Chemical Bank was withdrawn at about the same time because of a question over the offering prospects.

The chairman said Kuwait Investment Co. did not stress one currency over another in making investment decisions. "There is no currency that we especially prefer because a strong currency now could become weak in the future and vice versa," he explained.

Total Estimated

Mr. Al-Dawood estimated that so far Kuwaiti investors have bought \$3 billion to \$4 billion of foreign bond issues, including those of international agencies like the World Bank. He said nearly all this amount was kept and not resold. "The more you have Arab institutions involved in Euro-bonds the more successful these issues are later, not only in the primary market but in the secondary market," he said.

Mr. Al-Dawood said Arab investors would continue to boycott Eurobond issues managed by what they consider pro-Zionist institutions. He said this would not prevent the market from operating normally with different syndicates handling different issues.

Moreover, he said he would like to see further integration of capital markets. "We want full integration of the Middle East and Europe into one common capital market," he stated.

The Agel International Bondholder and Eurocurrency Financing Review is a weekly letter devoted to international finance. The interviews were in Kuwait.

West German Trade Surplus Narrows During Latest Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 29 (AP-DJ)—West Germany posted a merchandise trade surplus of 3.447 billion marks last month against surpluses of 3.495 billion marks in February and 4.631 billion marks a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Exports in March totaled 17.538 billion marks, down from 17.746 billion marks in February and 19.711 billion marks in the like year-earlier month.

Imports were 14.091 billion marks, down from 14.251 billion marks a month earlier and 15.080 billion marks a year earlier.

The current account surplus totaled 1.6 billion marks in March, against 2.3 billion marks in February and 2.6 billion marks in March, 1974. Besides merchandise trade, the current account also includes service items like tourism and insurance as well as transfer payments, comprising mostly remittances home by foreign workers in Germany. Service and transfer items together normally yield a deficit.

In the first quarter, the merchandise trade account showed a surplus of 10.549 billion marks, down from 12.276 billion marks a



TAKE-OVER—Mona Lisa supplants George Washington on "dollar bill" of First Women's Bank, whose president is Madeline McWhinney (pictured). The bank says it will be certified in New York State soon and begin full operations this autumn. It says it will be the first to place special emphasis on women's finance needs.

Inventory Cutting Blamed for Slowdown

U.S. Aide Sees Slump's End at Midyear

By Soma Golden

NEW YORK, April 29 (NYT).—Despite continued predictions by businessmen and economists that the U.S. recession will soon end, the President's chief economic adviser, Alan Greenspan, warned yesterday that the bottom of the slide has not yet been reached, "despite a very dramatic slowing in the decline."

Mr. Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said the continued drag comes primarily from the massive inventory liquidation which is still under way. It was this activity that pulled the economy down during the year's first quarter and continues to do so in the second.

"The rate of inventory liquidation is still increasing," Mr. Greenspan told the eighth annual Institutional Investor Conference here.

During the second half of the year, he said, the government expected "substantial liquidation" to continue, as businessmen try to unload overstocked inventories, but the pace would slow somewhat.

That slowing, he said, "is the basis of the rise expected for the rest of the economy."

According to Mr. Greenspan, the recession is expected to begin to turn out and a recovery to begin at "approximately midyear." That forecast, made many months ago, is still confirmed by the "evidence that comes rolling in each day," he said.

However, the statistical news from Washington during the next few weeks will look somewhat grim, the economist warned. The unemployment rate, which jumped to 8.7 per cent in March, should be higher for April "because the number of jobs

Dollar Falls In Europe

LONDON, April 29 (AP-DJ)—The dollar declined on Europe's foreign exchanges today as central banks pumped dollars into the market.

In keeping with a continuing downward trend, the dollar fell to its lowest level against the French franc since September, 1973. At 4.1440 French francs, the dollar has weakened its 1974 low of 4.1530 on March 9 after ending at 4.1645 yesterday.

Dealers ascribe the franc's strength partly to the large volume of borrowing abroad, which is continuing at a brisk pace. In addition, France's trade accounts have moved into surplus, and French short-term interest rates are higher than in most other countries.

In Frankfurt, the dollar fell to 2.3765 marks from 2.3905 yesterday.

The dollar also declined to 2.5595 Swiss francs from 2.5680 and to 293.67 yen from 294.50 in European trading. The dollar also weakened against the Benelux currencies and lira.

A dealer said the dollar was weakened by a decision of the Dutch and Belgian central banks to sell dollars to keep their currencies from rising too far against the deutsche mark under the European joint currency float.

The dealer estimated that the Benelux central banks sold about \$450 million last week, and the sales were continuing today.

In addition, the Bank of England is believed to have been selling dollars recently, adding to the supplies at a time when commercial demand has not been that strong because of a decline in the rate of oil imports.

American receiving unemployment insurance has "crept up" since the March survey was taken, he said.

On the price front, where improvements have been dramatic since the peak inflation days of last summer, Mr. Greenspan also predicted an increase ahead.

A rise in food prices this month, he said, would probably end the series of minuses we've seen recently in the wholesale price index.

Like many analysts who addressed the conference, Mr. Greenspan seemed more worried about inflation during the next few years than during the next few months. He warned against excessive government spending and said Congress must start now "to avoid very large deficits in fiscal 1976, 1977 and perhaps beyond."

"There's a very serious danger that if we try to spend our way out of this recession—which is already in the process of ending—we'll find ourselves sowing the seeds for more difficult problems in the years ahead," he said.

French Found Thrifty In the Use of Energy

PARIS, April 29 (AP-DJ)—French industry is the most economical of all Western countries, and, with Italians, French people use the least energy for domestic purposes and traveling.

This is the conclusion of a study published today by the National Statistics Institute.

The study, using the year 1971, and using France as a base of 100, says that primary energy use per unit of gross national product was 122 for West Germany, 150 for Belgium, 120 for Italy, 151 for the Netherlands, 185 for Britain, 161 for the United States and 131 for Japan.

Swiss Banks to Give Credit Aid to Exporters

ZURICH, April 29 (Reuters)—Swiss commercial banks are to provide preferential credits to help exports, particularly watches, textiles and shoes, under an agreement announced today by the Swiss National Bank.

The credits will help export industries which have been hard hit by the world recession and by the soaring rate of the Swiss franc.

Investors Said to Be Cautious

Late Wall St. Selling Pushes Prices Down

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP-DJ)—Late selling in some of the glamour and blue chips pushed New York Stock Exchange prices down across a fairly broad front today. Trading was moderately active.

Analysts said that for the most part Wall Street appeared to take a cautious attitude pending the switch to negotiated commission rates in the brokerage industry Thursday, and details the same day of the Treasury's huge financing plans.

There was some concern the Treasury financing would exert upward pressure on interest rates. The sharp decline in interest rates since last summer has been one of the major reasons for the strength in the stock market the past few months.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.96 points to 803.04. About 2,025 issues declined while only 580 rose.

Volume totaled 17.74 million shares compared with 17.85 million shares yesterday.

U.S. Steel was one of the most active Big Board issues and one of the hardest hit blue chip stocks. It fell 1 3/8 to 64 1/8, although the company reported that first-quarter earnings jumped to \$3.36 a share from \$1.65 a year earlier.

In other steel issues, Bethlehem Steel fell 7/8 to 38 1/2, Republic was 32 1/2, down 1 1/8, and Armco 30 1/4 unchanged.

A.E. Staley slumped 8 to 82. The issue had recently risen sharply on interest in the company's sugar substitute. Analysts attributed today's decline to a general round of price-cutting by major sugar companies.

In sugar stocks, Amstar fell 3/4 to 30, Great Western United was 28 1/8, down 3/4, and Suncrust 5 5/8, off 1/8.

Northern Natural Gas climbed 3 3/4 to 68 1/2. The company reported higher first-quarter net. Richardson-Merrell was one of the most active Big Board issues, closing at 21, up 1/8. A block of 105,000 shares of the issue traded at 20 3/4.

Eastman Kodak dropped 1 5/8 to 98 1/2. It presented its shareholders a view of the company's new plain copier duplicator, which the firm said is scheduled for commercial introduction later in the year.

Stocks of other copier manufacturers were steady to slightly easier. Xerox was unchanged at 70 3/8, while IBM dipped 1/4 to 268 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.52 to 83.66. The most active issue, Gorman Rupp, rose 1 5/8 to 12 3/4, on 76,000 shares.

Also active were Syntex at 41 3/4, off 5/8, Champion Home Builders 3 5/8, off 1/8, Anixter

Brothers & 7/8, off 1/4, and Perini 5 5/8, unchanged.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.48 to 80.52.

In Chicago liquidation hit farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade and most closed lower.

Buyers were rather scarce throughout the session as wheat declined 9 cents a bushel, corn more than 7 cents, oats 5 1/2 and soybeans 4. Soybean meal futures fell about \$3 a ton and soybean oil closed a shade higher.

Company Reports

Baltimore Gas & Electric
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 105.1 140.5
Profits (millions) 29.3 13.3
Per Share 0.91 0.63

Bethlehem Steel
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 1,351.7 1,134.7
Profits (millions) 80.3 43.1
Per Share 1.34 0.59

Cities Service
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 731.5 675.9
Profits (millions) 27.0 65.9
Per Share 1.00 2.45

Duke Power
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 231.4 176.3
Profits (millions) 21.5 26.2
Per Share 0.23 0.49

El Paso
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 293.3 290.9
Profits (millions) 11.5 28.1
Per Share 0.41 0.88

General Motors
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 7,800.0 6,900.0
Profits (millions) 104.4 121.8
Per Share 0.20 0.41

Shell Oil
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 2,100.0 1,800.0
Profits (millions) 104.4 121.8
Per Share 1.55 1.81

Times Mirror
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 161.5 157.7
Profits (millions) 7.5 8.7
Per Share 0.22 0.27

U.S. Steel
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 2,212.6 1,958.8
Profits (millions) 182.1 98.5
Per Share 3.36 1.65

Western Air Lines
First Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue (millions) 120.9 115.3
Profits (millions) 1.2 7.7
Per Share 0.09 0.45

DC Gold Index Quotation
& European Gold Markets
April 29, 1975
London 166.30 167.55 +0.25
Zurich 166.25 167.00 +0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo) 170.67 170.71 +0.04
U.S. dollars per ounce, 1,065.00
Interest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (m.v. 1,000)
Indexed value 1,065.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars, +5.00
Deutsche Mark — International Bankers

t Balance Sheet Shows Company in Healthy State

N. April 29 (AP-DJ)—Shareholders of Fiat SpA approved a conservative sheet that shows the company to be in better health than profit figures would indicate.

Mr. Giovanni Agnelli also said, in answering questions at an annual general meeting, Fiat's large short-term debt cost only about 9.6 percent, far below the prime rate of 15 percent that is to take effect this week. The rate had been 17.25 percent last year.

Mr. Agnelli also said that Fiat's average cost of capital had only slightly over 15 percent when interest rates of 22 and more were common.

Agnelli, in his speech, said a 1974 balance sheet marked a historic turning point for the company, especially in its relations with the banks.

despite a sharp rise in sales, to 1,810 billion lire (about \$1 billion) at the end of last year, from 1,100 billion a year earlier.

generous allotments to reserve funds, pending speculation that the company had to bear the previously reported Fiat profit last year of just over 1 billion lire on sales of 2,840 billion. The year before, profit was a modest 261.5 million lire on sales of 2,370 billion.

that is to pay a surprise dividend of 100 lire for last year, while from reserves, though still remain high, compared to a cash and stock dividend of 94 lire.

ocks of finished products and materials at the end of last year totaled 567.28 billion lire, up from 325.76 billion a year earlier, it was mainly to maintain a turnover cycle that Fiat had to resort to considerable short-term financing, Mr. Agnelli said.

se loans totaled 336.47 billion lire at the end of 1974, more than a hundredfold rise from the 1973 level.

ever, against the rise of 11 billion lire in overall debt, the set advanced depreciation of 76.71 billion lire, net added to various capital reserves of 212.6 billion and added to the Fiat pension fund of 10 billion lire.

pany investment last year of 353 billion lire from 237 billion, Mr. Agnelli said it was

yaler Plans Rebates

BOSTON, April 29 (AP)—General Motors will give \$300 million to buyers of new Dodge Plymouth compact cars being on Thursday. The sales sign, which is not immediately being matched by other car sales, is scheduled to run in May.

Pirelli Cuts Its Capital

MILAN, April 29 (AP-DJ)—Industrie Pirelli SpA shareholders decided today to reduce registered capital to 49 billion lire from 77 billion lire by retiring 28 million shares.

The move was forced on Industrie Pirelli by Italian business law covering accumulated losses.

As previously announced, Industrie Pirelli's losses last year came to 11.31 billion lire. This, added to previous losses, brought the total to 28.18 billion lire. The small amount not covered by the retiring of shares will be carried forward.

The two owners of Industrie Pirelli are the Pirelli group, 51 percent, and Dunlop Holdings Ltd., 49 percent.

The latter has written down the assets entry in its books for its Industrie Pirelli shares to a nominal sum, so it will not be affected by the retiring of its proportion of the 28 million shares.

Also as previously announced, Industrie Pirelli sales last year totaled 342 billion lire, up from 275 billion in 1973.

Leopoldo Pirelli, chairman, said in a statement that although the Industrie Pirelli results were bad, they were not as bad as in previous years, and much of the reason for the difficulties could be found outside the company.

He especially mentioned credit curbs, import restrictions and other steps that the Italian government had taken to try to correct the oil-price deficit.

He noted that self-financing at Industrie Pirelli last year totaled 36.2 billion lire, compared with only 11.86 billion lire in 1973.

Mr. Pirelli said that depreciation reserves had been maintained at 23.7 billion lire, while reserves for pension funds almost tripled, to 14.41 billion lire.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

March 1975

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(Continued on next page)

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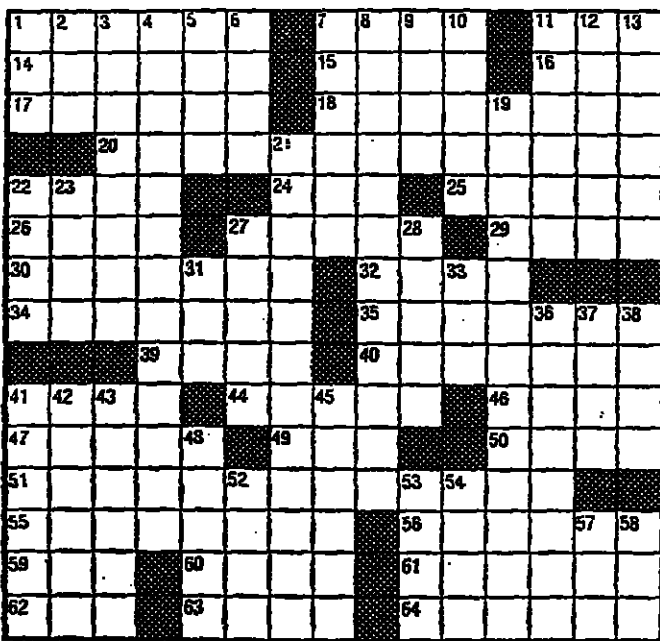
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Batista's successor
7 Michigan college city
11 Chicago time: Abbr.
14 Pre-game offering
15 Regan's father
16 Devoured
17 Place for a ladle
18 Sousa employee
20 Certain aspirants
22 Non-Indian's face
24 Speed
26 Ms. Midler
28 — lang syne
29 Plaster backings
30 Kind of leader
32 More exorbitant
33 Eger River, to Czechs
34 Violent onrush
35 Dailies
39 Prefix for bellum on date
40 Slobbered
41 Canvass
44 British painter
46 Athletic org.
- DOWN**
- 47 Of the calla-lily family
49 Contented sound: Var.
50 Horseshoe cleat
51 Monsoon, for one
55 Gossipy ones
56 Upstate N.Y. place
59 Old English letter
60 Grafted, in heraldry
61 Patronized a certain broker
62 Direction: Abbr.
63 "who?"
64 Shoe part
- DOWN**
- 1 Felix or Dinah
2 Babylonian god
3 Tot's carriage
4 Group of essays on the Constitution
5 School
6 All: Prefix
7 Even if
8 Certain tenants
9 Lion feature
10 Egyptian measure



WEATHER

ALGAEV...	C	F	MADRID	C	F
AMSTERDAM	—	—	MILAN	—	—
ANKARA	—	—	MONTREAL	11	52 Cloudy
ATHENS	—	—	MOSCOW	—	—
BELGRADE	—	—	MUNICH	—	—
BELLY	—	—	NEW YORK	11	52 Sunny
BRAUN	—	—	NICE	—	—
BREITENBURG	—	—	PARIS	—	—
BUDAPEST	—	—	PRAGUE	—	—
CASABLANCA	—	—	ROME	23	73 Sunny
COPENHAGEN	—	—	SOFIA	—	—
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	STOCKHOLM	—	—
DUBLIN	—	—	TORONTO	23	73 Cloudy
EDINBURGH	—	—	VIENNA	—	—
FLORENCE	—	—	WARSAW	—	—
FRANKFURT	—	—	ZURICH	—	—
GENOVA	—	—			
HELSINKI	—	—			
ISTANBUL	—	—			
LAS PALMAS	—	—			
LONDON	17	53 Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	13	56 Cloudy			

(Other temperatures and weather conditions were not available for this edition because the French meteorological service that supplies the information was on strike yesterday.)

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(w) Apollo Fund S.A. \$55.61

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(d) Small Cap Fund \$7.14
(d) Tech. Fund \$7.14
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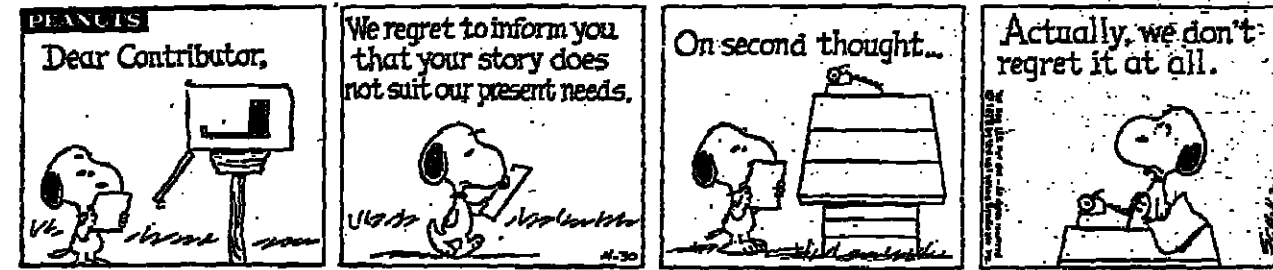
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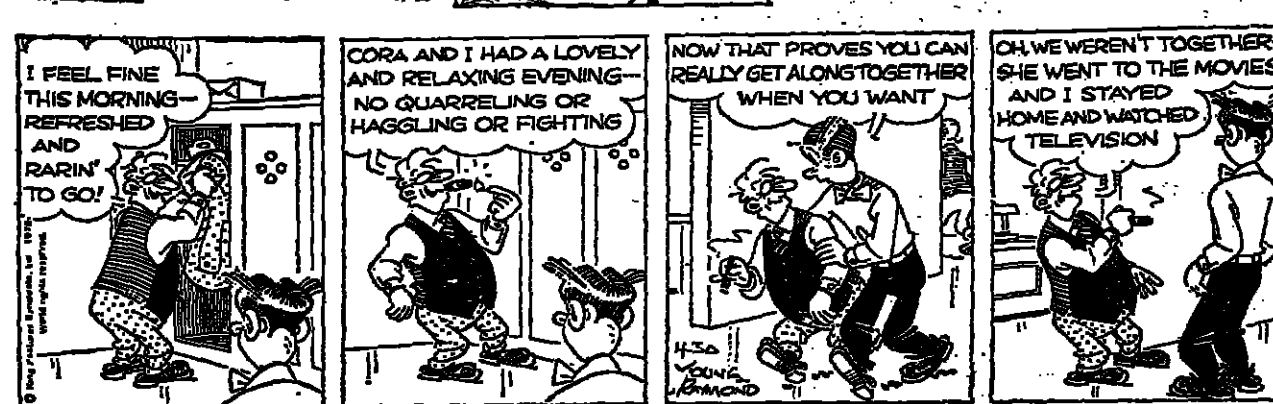
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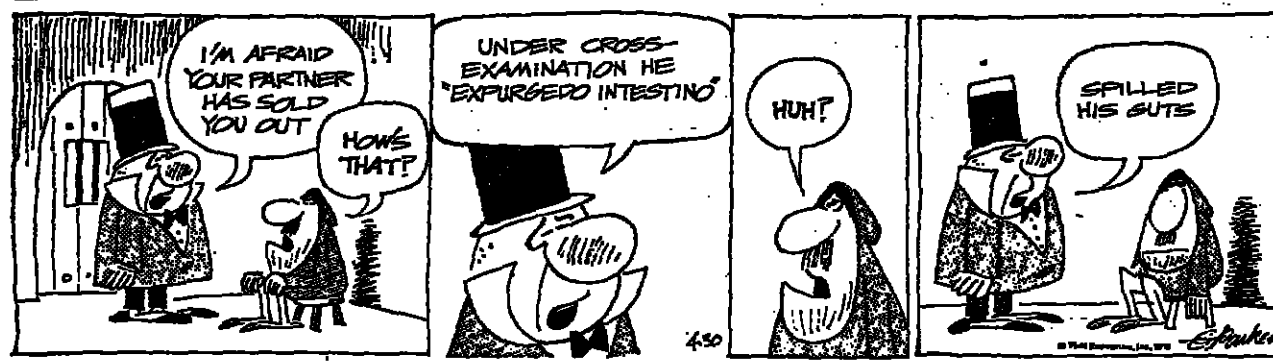
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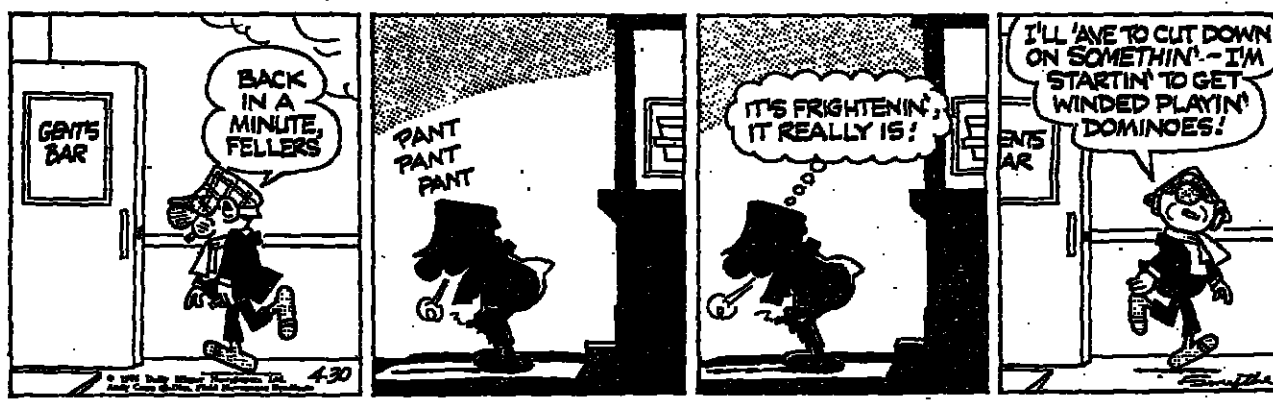
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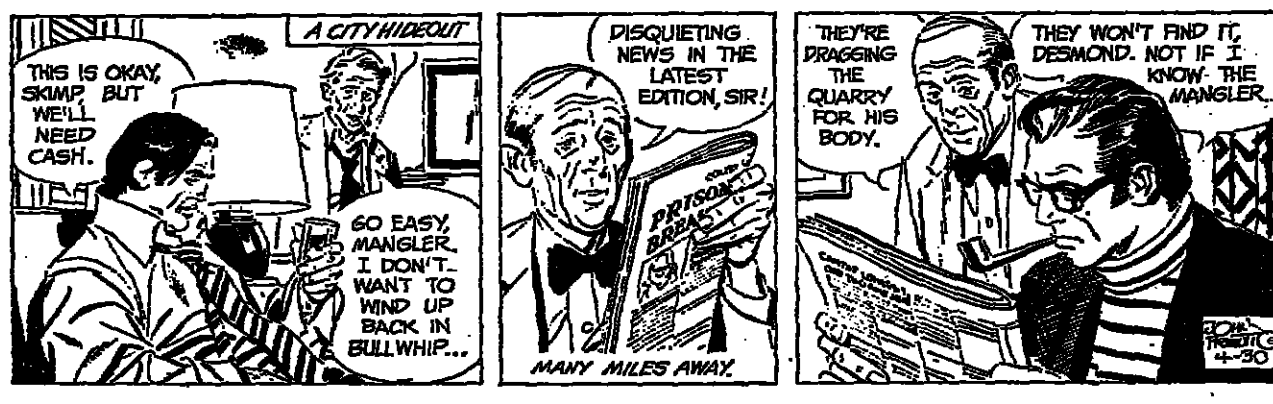
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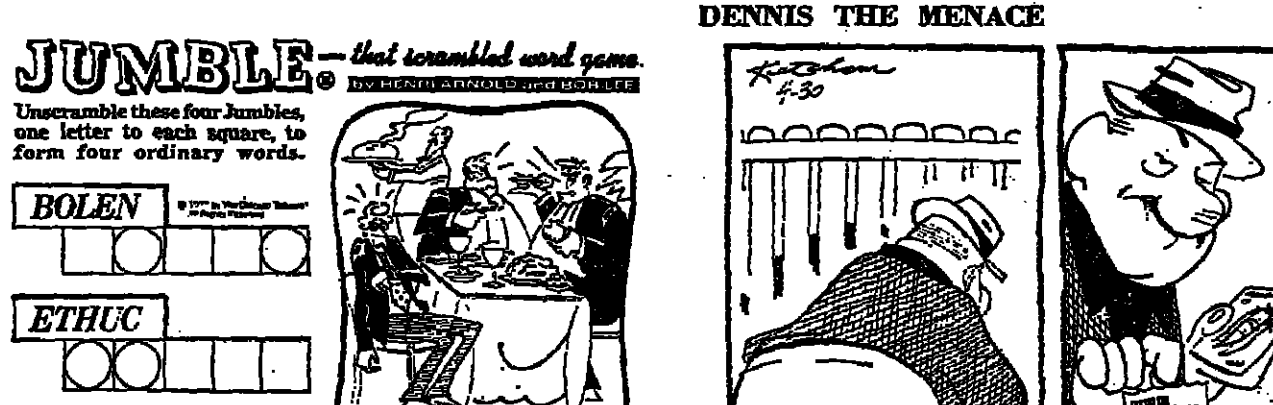
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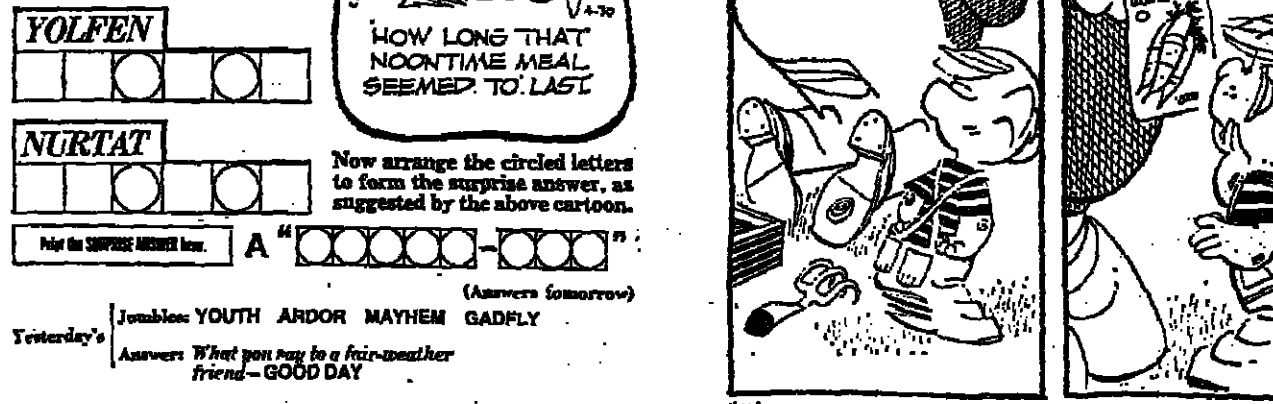
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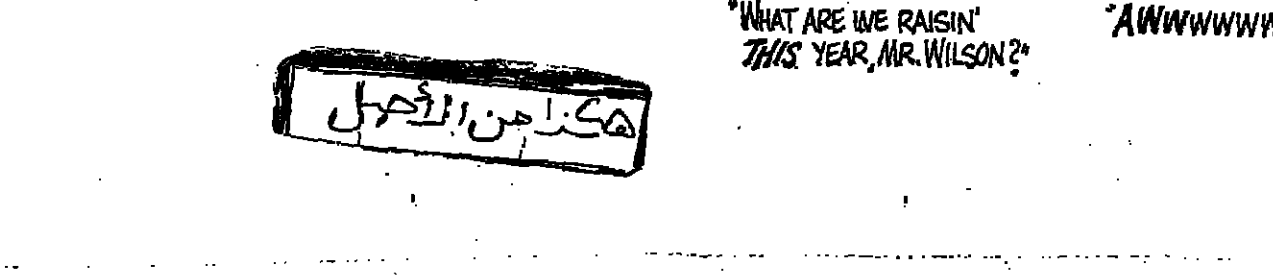
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JUMBLE



BRIDGE



BOOKS

PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX DIFFERENCES

By Eleanor Maccoby and Carol A. Stanford University Press. 634 pp.

SEX DIFFERENCES IN BEHAVIOR

Edited by Richard C. Friedman, M.D., Ralph A. and Raymond L. Vande Wiele, M.D. John W. 495 pp. \$25.

Reviewed by Susan Edmiston

"MALE" and "female" traditionally have been seen as opposites so basic that they symbolize and encompass all sorts of other differences—light and dark, hard and soft, strong and weak, sacred and profane. Certain antithetical psychological qualities are routinely "paired off" sexually. Men are said to be active, aggressive, analytical, autonomous; women to be passive, peaceful, intuitive and social.

In "The Psychology of Sex Differences," Eleanor Maccoby and Carol Nagy Jacklin, chairman and research associate, respectively, of the Department of Psychology at Stanford University, have examined the evidence as to whether the differences actually exist. They sift the psychological literature, reviewing and evaluating the studies. They report the modest conclusion that "there is not any consistent sex difference" or "a conservative reading of the evidence is that no such differences have been demonstrated." These measured judgments add up to a vastly revised view of men and women.

The authors discover that many of the myths, shared even by their colleagues, are unfounded. Girls are not more "social" than boys. The two sexes are equally interested in social stimuli (fascinated as opposed to nonhuman patterns); girls are no more dependent on others and boys no more willing to be alone; girls are not more strongly motivated to achieve in order to please rather than for autonomous reasons. Girls do not interact more with playmates; and girls are not more "empathic" than boys. In fact, the authors believe that "the social judgment skills of men and boys have been seriously underrated." Girls do not have lower self-esteem, although in the college years they undergo a loss of confidence and sense of control over their own fates. They are not less highly motivated to achieve. They are not better at rote learning and correspondingly inferior at higher-level cognitive processes. Boys are not more "analytic"; the two sexes do not differ in cognitive style.

The authors' findings are most surprising when they examine the theories on the shaping of sex-typed behavior: that parents socialize children to fit the sexes and that children imitate people of the same sex as themselves. Maccoby and Jacklin find "a remarkable degree of uniformity in the socialization of the two sexes." For instance, mothers do not verbally stimulate daughters more than sons, nor do they encourage aggression in boys more than girls. They are not more protective or restrictive toward girls; in fact, "the studies that have identified any differential treatment... have more often found greater independence-granting to girls than boys." Although parents believe boys and girls are different, they think they should behave similarly. They want both to be neat and clean, helpful around the house and able to take care of

point out that that gender most salient, in fact general category to child, is their sex. That core relation to me and not me, may be the message why males are thought to be pushy, possessive—even though says they aren't.

Susan Edmiston frequently on subjects concerns. This review © The New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

When a deal presents no particular problems in play, it is usually easy to inspect a pair of partnership hands and discover the most desirable contract. But usually is not always, as the diagrammed deal suggests. What contract would you select, looking only at the North-South hands? If you play any game contract except hearts, you will surely succeed and score anything from 600 to 720, with an expectancy of about 660. But slam contracts are obviously promising.

If the opponents lead a heart, as they are very likely to do, six no-trump will need an even break in spades or diamonds. The expectancy is perhaps 450 points, allowing something for the chance of a nonheart lead.

Six spades is much better, since it will be defeated only by a very bad trump break. Six diamonds is almost as good. Six clubs is less good, since the chance that an opponent will have five or more trumps is substantially greater.

How about a grand slam? Now the picture is quite different. Seven spades and seven diamonds are now poor propositions, each needing an even trump break, a 36-per-cent chance. Seven no-trump is equally bad, since it needs an even spade break.

The best grand slam, surprisingly but clearly is seven clubs. If the clubs split four-three, the dummy does the trick unless the spades are worse than 4-2. This is a 52-per-cent chance with an expectancy of about 1,000. So seven clubs is the third-best contract, ranking behind six

WEST
♠ J853
♥ KQ108
♦ 109
♣ 862

SOUTH
♠ A234
♥ A234
♦ A234
♣ KQJ76

NORTH
♠ K4
♥ 87432
♦ KQ73
♣ A9

Both sides vulnerable

The bidding
South West
1 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass
7 ♠ West bid 6♣

Killebrew Homers

Killebrew Loses Again
Royals Win, 7-5

CITY, April 29 (UPI). Killebrew hit his 563rd home run, his 10th in a row, as he led the Royals to a 7-5 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Killebrew led off the sixth in a home run on the left side, his fourth of the break a 3-3 tie and his first since he was traded to the Royals last year. He was the last to lead major league home runs in the seventh.

Tuesday
Beat Cubs
and Seaver

IO, April 29 (AP).—er drove in four runs in his first home run of the season, leading the Royals to a 7-5 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

er jumped on pitcher Seaver for three runs in the fifth, then added five more in the sixth. He was the last to lead major league home runs in the seventh.

League Standings

Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Eastern	11	4	.731	—
Western	10	5	.667	1 1/2
Central	9	6	.600	2 1/2
South	8	7	.538	3 1/2
West	7	8	.464	4 1/2
North	6	9	.400	5 1/2

Monday's Line Scores

Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Eastern	11	4	.731	—
Western	10	5	.667	1 1/2
Central	9	6	.600	2 1/2
South	8	7	.538	3 1/2
West	7	8	.464	4 1/2
North	6	9	.400	5 1/2

us Now Leads
in Earnings

STON, April 29 (UPI).—First time this year, Killebrew has supplanted Willie as the leading home run hitter in the American League.

Killebrew's Pro Debut,
Killebrew Pauses to Look Back

By Alex Frere

ST. LOUIS, April 29 (UPI).—Killebrew's pro debut was a record six victories in the race.

His Greatest Triumph

Merckx now married, with two young daughters, has a quiet, spoken, modest approach to his achievements.

He seems embarrassed when asked to choose his greatest victory, but eventually selects his one-time record, which he established by pedaling 49.431 kilometers in the rarefied air of Mexico City's velodrome Oct. 25, 1972.

"I think that was the purest victory of all," he says. "In terms of road racing, it was the shortest effort, but also the most total."

He says his toughest adversary over the last 10 years has been Felice Gimondi. "Throughout my pro career, he has always been my major rival on all occasions," he says.

Dangerous because he has such a high standard on stage races, but he is just as dangerous on the flat as in the mountains.

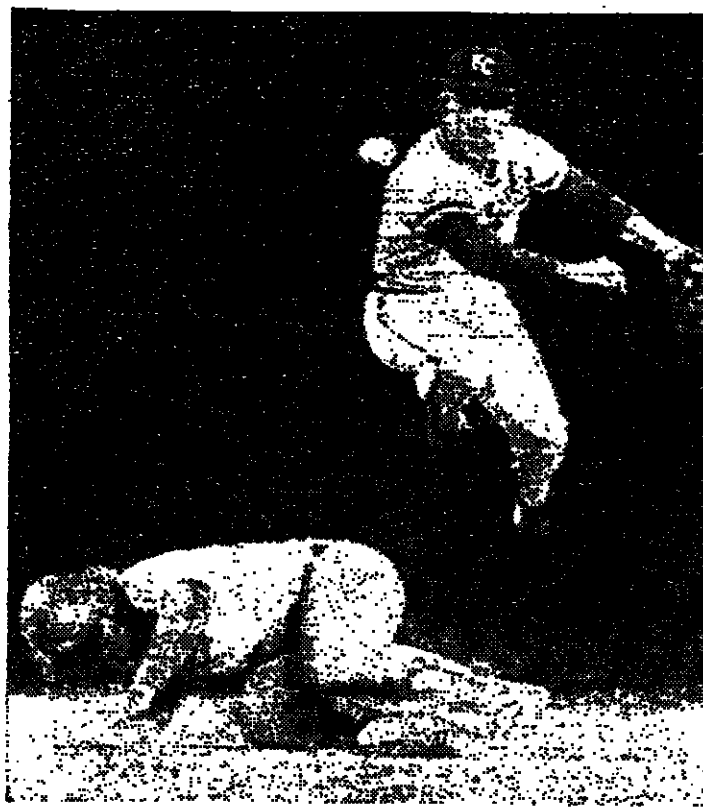
Merckx has scored at least one victory in each of the major tours: France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland. Does he have anything left to prove?

"As long as I compete, I like to prove I can win," he says.

"When I no longer enjoy it, I shall stop."

Merckx turned pro, he is another young hope—previous year, 1964, he was the world amateur champion and was obviously Belgium's rising star.

Merckx proved something different but in 1966 he was the top, winning the



SAFE AT SECOND—The throw by Fred Patek, Kansas City's shortstop, arrived in time at first base to get the hitter, but the umpire ruled that Patek had missed second base in trying for the double play and that Brian Downing of Chicago had slid in safely. Royals won, 7-5.

Portuguese Soccer Victory
Against Czechs Is Unlikely

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 29 (UPI).—In a European Nations Cup game that could decide the outcome of Group One, Czechoslovakia will play Portugal at Wembley, England's manager, Don Revie, will no doubt be watching anxiously.

What result would suit him best? Certainly not a victory for Portugal, which in any case is unlikely. The Portuguese last November forced a credible goalless draw at Wembley, and may well be looking for the same result.

Their warning up game against France could be as misleading as the one they played against the Swiss, immediately before taking on England. They lost badly, and contrived to throw the English press into an ill-conceived euphoria: England would win by a flood of goals.

A Thin Time Ahead

It did nothing of the sort. The center-backs Albino and Rumberto saw to that, and if both play soccer against the Czechs in remotely the same form, then the likely Czech strikers, Svehlik, Nehoda and Masny, could be in for a thin time of it.

I believe the Czechs are a couple of seasons away from having a really fine team. At the moment they seem to lack both maturity and stamina; it was surprising to see how they wilted in the closing stages against England. Portugal never did, although it is true that it was not as impressive earlier this year, on a brief visit to Brazil. Once more, however, it would be unwise to judge Portugal on the basis of a friendly match, especially one so far from home.

Portugal also has a splendid midfielder player in Octavio de Sousa, who is capable of delivering the killer through pass, when his team breaks out of defense. Perhaps Portugal will exploit the present form of Arthur Jorge, now back with the Benfica team after a long absence with a pulled thigh muscle. His Benfica colleague, Nene, is another strong, determined runner, as is Jordao.

But the Czechs will attack with a certain amount of desperation knowing that not to win this game would almost certainly put them out of the running. Both they and the Portuguese

have home fixtures to come with England next winter.

Meanwhile, England has to visit Cyprus in Limassol on May 11 and, despite its 5-0 victory at Wembley, can scarcely be relishing the visit. Quite apart from a Cypriot defender having threatened to kill Malcolm MacDonald, scorer of all five goals, with a knife, there is also the question of the pitch, one scarcely fit for international football, so appalling is its bumpy, unkempt condition.

One thing England should have, however, is something it will also hope to find on its visits to Bratislava and Lisbon—considerably more room than it got at Wembley.

Yet I am still not enraptured by the England team, good enough though it should be to beat Cyprus. Its midfield is still not remotely good enough.

Curiously enough, Alan Ball, the new captain and a veteran of the 1966 World Cup final, was the most impressive of the three against Cyprus. Colin Bell of Manchester City had a magnificent opening game against the Czechs, but has since been ineffective on the international field.

Alan Hudson, who now plays for Stoke, has an immense talent, but you would have to take it on trust, judging from the Cypriot game.

Mexico Deports
Tennis Players

MEXICO CITY, April 29 (UPI).—The Mexican government, in what it described as a condemnation of South Africa's apartheid policy, today deported two players from that country who were scheduled to take part in the World Championship Tennis tourney opening here tomorrow.

The two were Frew McMillan, a South African citizen, and Bob Hewitt, an Australian resident of South Africa.

A spokesman for the Interior Department said the two had come into the country "illegally" on tourist visas and thus "were not authorized to play tennis professionally in this country."

However, he added that Mexico had acted in furtherance of the UN condemnation of South Africa's policy of racial segregation.

The Life of a Big-League Scout:
Two Games a Day and Prospects

By Earl Gustkey

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—Name: Gary Johnson. Occupation: Baseball scout. Employer: Chicago White Sox. Age: 38. Standard equipment: High-mileage automobile, Southern California street atlas, stopwatch.

On a recent afternoon, Johnson scouted two games: Golden West College at Los Angeles Harbor College in Wilmington, followed by a high school game, Carson at San Pedro.

He pulled into a Harbor College parking lot next the baseball diamond, opened his car trunk and took a small note-book and his stopwatch out of an attache case.

"I'm not really looking for any prospects at this game," he said, walking toward the bleachers.

"We [the White Sox] drafted four Golden West players in January. I just want to see how they're doing. LA Harbor doesn't have any prospects that I've heard about, but I'll take a look while I'm here."

The game is 30 minutes from starting. But in scouting, that's the idea.

"You always get to a game early enough to see infield practice," he said, sitting down.

Two Games a Day

"On a normal scouting day, you try to see at least two games. So at the first one you're not going to be there more than a few innings. If you're there to see a second game, you may never see him field a ball. So infield practice is the only time you're sure to see him pick up the ball and throw it."

He watched the LA Harbor infielders and outfielders field balls hit to them by their coach. After 10 minutes he said: "OK, if I wasn't interested in anyone on the other team, I'd leave now because none of these kids can throw."

"A key thing you look for in an outfielder is how his throw behaves when it bounces. You want a low, long bounce to the catcher. If the ball comes to the catcher after it hits, if his throw has a job to it, you get a looping, long bounce. When an outfielder with a good arm throws to the catcher, his ball seems to have strength left in it when it hits the ground."

At the same time, Johnson studies players' physiques like a farmer appraising livestock at an auction.

"You're looking at bodies when you're seeing a team the first time. If I see a player with thick ankles, for example, that's all I need to know about him because he can't run a lick. To be a prospect, a kid who can't run has to hit like Babe Ruth. And if I see an 18-year-old who is even slightly overweight, I know he's not going to have real problems when he's 25."

He pointed to a player.

Build Like a Stick

"Now look at that catcher. He throws well, but he's not a good catcher. He's got a stick. You send him out to catch 150 games some summer and he's going to die."

"A kid has to have strength. A hitter has to have strong fingers, hands, wrists and forearms. If he doesn't, a major league fastball will knock him right out of his hands."

"The only kid I see on this team with a good body is the right fielder."

Moments later, LA Harbor's batting lineup was announced. The right fielder was hitting sixth.

"OK, that tells me he is not a prospect. If he's a prospect in junior college baseball, he hits third or fourth."

Because of Johnson's recommendations, the White Sox drafted two Golden West right-handers, a shortstop and a second baseman.

Neither pitcher is working this day, so Johnson says he wants to see his two infielders hit once. Both bat in the first inning. One singles sharply to center and easily steals second. The other strikes out.

"I go," he says, pocketing his stopwatch. He goes out of his way to walk behind the bleachers on his way to the parking lot.

No Sore Feelings

"I usually don't like to leave in the middle of an inning. There's always parents and girls friends in the stands and they know who the scouts are. If they see you leave abruptly, they think you're disgruntled about something. It's best never to alienate anyone."

Johnson climbs into his car, a '71 Mercedes 250. He drives 3,000 miles a month and is reimbursed at 14 cents a mile. His salary is about \$15,000 a year.

He is the White Sox's director of West Coast scouting, but travels mostly in Southern California and Arizona.

"It's a full-time job. When the high schools and colleges are through, I scout summer leagues—Legion and Connie Mack games. And the White Sox have me go to major league games in San Diego, Anaheim and LA and maintain a file on players for future trade reference. I go to a lot of Pacific Coast League games, too."

Johnson has been with the White Sox since 1958, when he signed as a player out of Orange Coast College. He was a minor league player for nine years, a minor league manager for two and a scout the last six.

He pulled out of the LA Harbor parking lot and pointed to a prep game at a municipal park across the street.

"That's Locke and Banning. Locke has a first baseman who

hits the ball a ton. But I've seen him. I know pretty much what he can and can't do. I'm going to have him in Van Nuys see him, so we'll have two opinions to give the White Sox."

He drives along looking for San Pedro High. He winds up on a wrong street and, pulling over, produces his street atlas.

Finding His Way

"I've got every high school and college circled in blue pencil in this thing," he says. Oriented, he heads for the high school.

"San Pedro has a shortstop all the scouts are watching. He's not a first-round pick but he's a very good player. I'm also interested in a center fielder they have—a kid who's never played before this year. He's a star hurdler. He's very raw but a fine athlete."

The baseball field is carved crudely into the football field. Spectators sit in the football stands. There are no dugouts. Johnson sits with four other scouts all watching the shortstop.

He is tall, about 6-2, and moves with a special grace. Fielding a ball, he crisply but smoothly

power he has, I don't know how he looks at the plate in the ninth inning with runners on base and the game on the line, and I don't know how bad he wants to play."

"I haven't talked to him. The critical question is when you ask him if he's interested in a career in professional baseball. If he says: 'Yes sir, I want more than anything, then I like him. If he says: 'I don't know, it depends on how much money I get,' then I don't like him anymore."

The San Pedro center fielder, about 6-1 and 175, has struck out twice this day, but Johnson is still intrigued.

"I like the way he stands up there and attacks the ball. A lot of baseball people believe if you could eliminate the fear factor in hitting, the average baseball average would be around .400."

"This kid doesn't flinch at inside pitches. He wants a hit. We can teach him to hit. He can run and he can throw. But he doesn't know much about baseball. He's crude. If you like him enough to draft him, he'd be a real prospect."

Talent But No Polish

Do scouts ever make mistakes? The visible characteristics of the two players were plainly different. The shortstop was a polished high school player. The center fielder was plainly talented, but with no polish.

In such cases, there is often an invisible equalizer, Johnson said—the desire to succeed.

"For that center fielder to become a major league player, he has to be burning up with desire. He has to want it more than anything in the world. And he has to sustain that desire for years because he's four or five years away from the major leagues. He has a lot of work and a lot of failure ahead before he gets there."

Do scouts ever make mistakes? "I don't think we make mistakes evaluating talent. You can see that. But you can't look inside a kid's heart. The most disappointing thing in the world is to sign a kid, send him to some place like Holmdel, Neb., and then hear he quit and went home after 50 games."

The game ended. Overhead, gulls roared a cold wind.

"There's one thing you can always count on in San Pedro in the spring," Johnson said, tossing his gear in the car trunk. "It's always cold at 5 o'clock."

He threaded his way to the Harbor Freeway, which was jammed.

"You get a bunch of scouts together and you'll always hear them bitch and moan about having to fight evening freeway traffic after high school games."

"But most of us agree it's a pretty good way to make a living. If there's a better way, I sure haven't found it."

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Artis Gilmore

Colonels Win
ABA Playoff,
Enter Finals

LOUISVILLE, April 29 (UPI).—With Artis Gilmore scoring 29 points and Dan Issel 28 the Kentucky Colonels beat the Spirits of St. Louis, 125-103, last night to win their American Basketball Association Eastern Division final playoff series four games to one.

The victory puts the Colonels into the ABA finals against the winner of the Western Division series between the Indiana Pacers and the Denver Nuggets. Indiana holds a 3-2 lead.

The Spirits, handicapped by the absence of their floor leader, Freddie Lewis, who was hurt, were no match for the Colonels' inside strength. Gilmore had 20 rebounds and blocked seven shots.

ABA Playoff

Kentucky 125, St. Louis 103. Gilmore 29, Issel 28. Pacers 25, Lucas 19.

British Track
Faces Strike

NEWMARKET, England, April 29 (Reuters).—A scheduled strike by stable hands at this center of horse racing threatens the three-day spring meeting due to begin Thursday.

The two feature races of the meeting are the 1,000 Guineas for three-year-old fillies and the 2,000 Guineas for colts.

Members of a union that operates photo-finish, timing and patrol cameras at the course decided unanimously today that they would not cross picket lines if they are set by the stable hands. However the track's management vowed that the races would be run.

Injured Racer Better

BARCELONA, April 29 (AP).—West German driver Rolf Stommelen, seriously injured in the Spanish Grand Prix crash Sunday, is much improved, doctors said today.

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